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VOL. XXV NO. 306 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mud And Stones Flung At Madras Minister

Rowdy Scenes At Salem Meeting

RESERVE FORCE RUSHED TO SPOT

But Subbaroyan's Appeal For Non-Violence Tells

MADRAS, December 27.

It is reported that mud balls, stones and other missiles were thrown at the Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Law and Education, Madras Government and several other leaders last night at a public meeting held at Victoria Market Maidan at Salem.

The Miscreants

It is alleged that self-respecters and members of the Muslim League were responsible for the disorderly scenes and the throwing of stones.

Minister's Appeal

The Minister made an urgent appeal to the people at the meeting to maintain non-violence. Otherwise he was convinced that there would have been serious trouble. The people accepted his advice and the meeting was dissolved without a serious clash.

Reserve Force On Scene

An urgent 'phone message brought a reserve force to the spot. But the men were not used for any purpose.—United Press.

Japanese Threat To Foreigners

SHANGHAI, December 27.

Foreigners living in Japanese occupied territory in China will no longer enjoy extra territorial rights, where offences against Japanese Military Law are committed, announced a Japanese spokesman adding that severe penalties including death will be enforced for subversive activities in such territory.—Reuter

OCCUPATION OF TSINAN

Capital Of Shantung Falls To Japs.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.

Japanese officially announce their complete occupation of Tsinan, Capital of the Shantung Province.—Reuter.

TSINAN ON FIRE

TOKIO, Dec. 27.

A communique states that Chinese troops, before evacuating Tsinan, set fire to various parts of the city including the headquarters of the Provincial Government, the Japanese and German consulates and a Japanese hospital. The Chinese troops from Tsinan are retreating southwards, pursued by the Japanese troops and air force. —Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR COUNTER- OFFENSIVE

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.

Chinese forces are now busily preparing a grand counter offensive which will be launched in a month or two, according to Chinese official quarters.

It is claimed that the morale of the Chinese troops has been restored by the arrival of reinforcements and new equipment.

Much speculation has been aroused by the report that Sunfo, son of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen is now 'en route' to Moscow to represent the Chinese Government in the negotiations with the Soviet.—Reuter

HUGE DEATH-ROLL IN FALL OF NANKING

TOKIO, December 27.

According to a Communique of the Japanese Army Headquarters, the Chinese troops, retreating from Nanking, left 53,874 dead and huge quantities of war material, including 108 heavy guns, and 1,367 machine-guns.

The Japanese Diet which opened yesterday adjourned to-day until January 21, after passing votes of thanks to the Japanese forces in China and addresses to the Throne recording their determination to attain "the ultimate objective of the Japanese punitive expedition against China."—Reuter.

JAPANESE REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, December 27.

The Japanese reply to the British Note in regard to the attack on "Lady-Bird" will be handed to Sir Robert Craigie to-morrow or in a few days' time, according to the Domei Agency.

It is understood that it will stress that the unfortunate incident was entirely due to a mistake, and express a sincere apology and give the assurance that adequate steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents and compensate for the losses.—Reuter.

TENSION IN CANTON

CANTON, Dec. 27.

Tension created by the expected Japanese invasion of Kwangtung Province increased this morning by the Hongkong report that twenty Japanese vessels sighted near Macao. An authoritative Chinese official commenting on the report states that if the vessels were sighted yesterday they should reach their destination to-day, but no official reports of movements have hitherto been received and it is possible the sighted vessels were but transports relieving Japanese vessels already in South China.

Observers here believe that it is unlikely that the Japanese will attempt to invade Canton Delta and the neighbourhood owing to the difficulty and need for establishing bases and aerodromes in South China requiring several thousand troops to protect them. —Reuter.

NEW Br. C.-IN-C. IN CHINA

Sir Percy Noble Succeeds Sir Charles Little

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of China in succession to Sir Charles Little. Sir Percy Noble will assume command next February, instead of in April, due to temporary ill-health of Sir Charles Little.—Reuter.

"OAHU" TO REPLACE "PANAY"

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.

The United States' gunboat "Oahu", which is replacing the bombed "Panay', is proceeding up the Yangtze to-morrow, accompanied by a salvage tug. Commanders will consider the possibility of raising the "Panay".—Reuter.

Portions Of Conquered Territory To Be Opened For Foreigners

SHANGHAI. Dec. 27.

A Japanese army spokesman has announced that the areas north of the Soochow creek, including Chapei and a large part of the International Settlement, will be reopened to non-Chinese to-morrow for business and residential purposes.

Strict penalties, including death sentences, have been prescribed for subversive activities.

Offenders will be dealt with in accordance with Japanese military law.

The new Soviet Ambassador, M. Orelsky, has arrived in Hankow from Moscow.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PURSUE FOREIGNERS

Steamer Bound For Macao Followed

HONGKONG, December 27.

Foreign passengers aboard a steamer bound for Macao report they saw 20 Japanese vessels including a number of warships and transports and at least one aircraft carrier 15 miles north-east of Macao.

The flotilla either hope to or is steaming very slowly. It is believed the two transports sighted off Bias Bay last week were forerunners of this concentration.

It now appears if the landing is effected in Chinese territory it is likely to be made at Macao hinterland whence direct roads also lead to Canton.—Reuter.

MEXICAN ARMS FOR SPAIN

Govt. Vessel Laden With Munition Sails For Barcelona

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.

Laden with munitions, including twenty million cartridges, twenty aeroplanes and also foodstuffs, a Spanish merchantman, "Ibai", left Vera Cruz to-day to try and dodge General Franco's cruisers and deliver the cargo at Barcelona. She carries seventeen Mexican ex-soldier volunteers for the Spanish Government Army.—Reuter's Special.

SCRAP IRON EXPORT TAX

PARIS, December 27.

The scrap iron export tax is to be reduced from fifty to five francs for hundred kilos.—Reuter's Special.

U. P. Provincial Conference

Aligarh Accords Rousing Reception To Jawahar On Arrival

ALIGARH, City December. 27.

Thakur Malkhan Singh, Seth Shrichand Singhal, other Congress workers, and Aligarh citizens accorded a rousing reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived at Aligarh at 7 p. m. accompanied by Acharya Kripalani, Mr. R.S. Pandit, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Mr. Keshew Dew Malvia and Mr. G.S. Upadhia to participate in the Provincial Political Conference at Hardwaganj

He is staying with Seth Shrichand Singhal.

Mr. M. N. Roy, Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Sampurnanand, Seth Damodar Swarup, Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal, Sri Prakash and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam have also arrived here.

The Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee met here yesterday and to-day. The proceedings were not open to the press, but it is understood that the report of the informal committee at Anand Bhavan, Allahabad, was discussed at length.

Mr. M. N. Roy is said to have taker a leading part.—A. P.

REORGANISATION OF I. M. S.

Indian Medicos Condemn Govt. Of India's Plan: Madras Example

MADRAS. Dec. 27.

The Government of India's scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Medical Service was subjected to severe criticism by the All-India Medical Conference which reassembled this afternoon, Dr. B. C. Roy presiding.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta (Bombay) who moved a lengthy resolution in this connection, characterised the new scheme as wholly retrograde impeding the healthy growth of the medical profession in the country.

After several other speeches, the conference passed unanimously the resolution condemning the Government of India scheme which "instead of abolishing the civil side of the I. M. S., as recommended by the Services Committee at the first Round Table Conference, thought fit to perpetuate the civil side and thus hamper the legitimate growth of the medical profession in India as envisaged in full Provincial Autonomy".

The conference also protested against this scheme as it maintained gross racial discrimination and perpetuated the doctrines introuced by the Lee Commission and almost doubled the personnel of British officers in proportion to Indians whose number had been correspondingly reduced and perpetuated the unfair system of recruitment to I. M. S. by nomination and selection, instead of by competitive examination. The conference demanded complete abolition of the civil side of the I. M. S., and the administrative post of Inspector-General or Surgeon-General.

The conference 'inter alia' passed a resolution appreciating the step taken by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, for having decided to abolish the medical schools and the L. M. P., course and having one uniform degree. M. B. B. S., for the Madras Presidency and requesting the Provincial Governments in other provinces to take early steps to copy the Madras example in this respect and urging the Indian Medical Association to arrange regular refresher courses for all medical practitioners possessing registerable qualifications, requesting the Central and Provincial Governments to take immediate steps to impart training regarding the treatment and prevention of gas poisoning from air raids.—A. P.

Bulgarian Crisis

Premier Hands In His Resignation: General Election Sequel

BUCHAREST, Dec. 27.

The Government is resigning, as the latest calculations of the general election results indicate that they will not have a majority in the Chamber.

King Carol has broken off his Christmas holiday and returned to Bucharest to endeavour to solve the crisis which has arisen.

The Premier, Mr. Tatarescu saw King Carol yesterday in the Carpathian Mountains and it is reported, he has handed to the King his resignation.

No official announcement has yet been made.—Reuter.

AIR LINER CRASHES

All On Board Killed

VIENNA, December 27.

The air France liner "Famyd" crashed when 'en route' to Vienna and Prague. All those on board, the pilot, the wireless operator and one passenger were killed. The scene of the crash was in a Bohemian forest, well off the machine's route. An enquiry is progressing into the reason for the pilot's change of direction.—Reuter's Special.

Sir J. JEANS' TRIBUTE TO INDIA

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

Sir James Jeans, President-designate, Sir Arthur Eddington, Sir Arthur Hill, Sir James Handerson, Sir Henry Fizard and other overseas delegates to the Indian Science Congress passed through Lucknow this morning.

Interviewed Sir James Jeans said: "India is rich in historical wealth. She is an architectural monument of variety and beauty, which is amazing to one who comes to India for the first time". —United Press.

BUDGE BEATEN IN TEST

SYDNEY, December 27.

In the lawn tennis test, Von Cramm (Germany) beat Donald Budge (United States) 6—1, and 6—3. It was a disappointing exhibition match. Budge was careless and apparently uninterested.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS MEETING BANNED.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

According to a local paper police had to be rushed and an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated to ban a "Congress meeting" in village Aghapur, Hardoi District, where a serious clash was threatened between the zamindar and tenants of the village Aghapur, along with thousands of other tenants from Shahbad and Shahjehanpur, who had gathered in the village shouting anti-landlord slogans for the ostensible object of forming a Congress Committee in the village.

The village zamindar objected to the meeting, having believed that it was being organised to foment disaffection against him. The villagers who insisted on holding the meeting met with strenuous opposition from the zamindar and his men. An ugly situation was averted by the timely arrival of the police and the S. D. O. who promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning the meeting.—A. P.

China Will Never Be Subjected

RED ARMY CHIEF'S CALL TO INDIA

"Our Men Fight Without Food And Winter Garment"

ALLAHABAD, December 25.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Route Army I wish to tell you and the Indian National Congress and the whole Indian people that China is not subjected and is not defeated and that we cannot and will never be subjected", declares Gen. Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Route Army of China in an appeal for help addressed to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress.

TEXT OF APPEAL

Gen. Chu Teh's appeal dated Nov. 26, which is in Chinese has been translated as follows:—

"We, here in China, have read in news dispatches that you called mass meetings in a number of Indian cities in support of our war of liberation. Allow me to thank you in the name of the Chinese people and in the name of the Eighth Route Army (the Chinese Red Army) in particular.

"You know that the Japanese have occupied many cities and our main railways in China. Our Eighth Route Army, the revolutionary army of the Chinese masses, is organising and arming the people for prolonged warfare that will end in ultimate victory and liberation for us. This work of ours is difficult because we are a poor army. We are able to help the present partisans, wherever we operate throughout the North, and they are rapidly becoming an organic part of our army. But there is one problem that we cannot solve, and it is of this that I write to you now:

VOLUNTEER BANDS FIGHT.

"In those regions under actual Japanese occupation, such as along the railways in the northern part of Shansi, in Suiyuan and Chahar Provinces, and in Western Hopei, thousands of workers, peasants and students have spontaneously arisen, have captured arms, and are fighting in volunteer bands against the Imperialist Army of invasion. These volunteers have arms, but they have no winter clothing, no blankets, no shoes, and little and often no food. Recently one group of 2,000 of them met and united with a unit of our army in the northern part of this Province. We were able to give them but one thousand Chinese dollars—which is only fifty cents. per man. This money will suffice for one meal a day for about a week for them.

GIGANTIC PROBLEM.

Our problem is so gigantic that we are unable to help the volunteers as they require. It is a problem always before us and we are trying to raise money here in China and in foreign countries for them. Miss Smedley had said that we could approach you, and that she feels certain the Indian National Congress, of which you are President, would donate a sum which our army could give to the volunteers. You may know that every anna which you could give would be deeply welcomed and would reach the volunteers and enable them to continue their struggle.

CALL FOR FUNDS.

"Perhaps you could form a Committee to collect money in the name of the Chinese volunteers. If so, do so at once. We know there are millions of people in your country, who sympathise with us in our struggle and would be willing to give something to help.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Route Army of the Chinese people, I wish to tell you and the Indian National Congress, and the whole Indian people, that China is not subjected, not defeated, and that we cannot and will never be subjected. Our army will never retreat from North China. We will remain with the people, organising and arming them and waging a ceaseless warfare upon the Japanese Imperialist Armies of invasion until the last of them are driven from our country, including from Manchuria.

PROPAGANDA OF LIES.

"Do not be deceived by any lies or propaganda put out by the Japanese. Our struggle has only begun. The regular Chinese Government armies are fighting. Ours will never be defeated because we are the army of the people and increasing tens and thousands of our people are rallying around us, fighting with us.

We are a well-disciplined, well-trained iron army, and all our soldiers from the new volunteers to the commanders, have a high political training. We are fully and deeply conscious of the role that we play in Asia to-day and in the future. We know that we are fighting not only the battle of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people, but we are fighting the battle of the people of all Asia, and that we are a part of the world army for the liberation of oppressed nations and oppressed classes. It is with this consciousness that we feel justified in asking, one of the great leaders of the great Indian people, to help us in our struggle by any and all means.

WHAT THEY WANT.

We should welcome financial help in the name of the Chinese volunteers, we would welcome medical supplies and surgical instruments, we would welcome volunteers who might wish to express their solidarity with us in our fight by fighting in volunteer units with our army. We ask you to consider this question in all seriousness, to intensify your campaign to help us, to broaden and deepen your movement for the boycott of Japanese goods, and to educate your people about the facts of our war of liberation.

If the Japanese were successful in subjecting China, none of the peoples of Asia could gain their liberation for many years and, perhaps, decades. Our struggle is your struggle.

Once more our army thanks you from the depths of our heart for all you have so far done on behalf of our country.—A. P.

LONDON, December 27.

The death has occurred of the Duchess of Ruthland, the mother-in-law of Mr. Duff-Cooper, Secretary of State for War.—Reuter's Special.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Why Unemployed? Thirty representatives wanted on Rs. 60 p.m. all over India for Automobiles Publications. Terms sent on receipt of 10 addresses of motors and part Dealers and Bus owners. Apply to Sole Agents:—R. Mediratta & Co., Mediratta Buildings, Hotu Singh Road, Lahore. (7579)

Wanted Managers, Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Storekeepers, Inspectors, Typists all over India. Erilliant Prospectus. Apply to Golden Corporation Ltd., Jullundur City. (9533)

62. TO BE LET

To let newly painted two storeyed building of 50 rooms and garages with Electric lights at Souter Road, near Phiroz House, Agripada, Chawal Street. Apply Pathan or Essabhai Valimahomed and Co., 282|4 Vadgadi, Bombay, 3. (9571)

241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS

Dream Revelation Mystery of dreams marvellously revealed; 4 questions Rupee One. Write:—Professor M. G. Mehta, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar). (9574)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. going to Hyderabad from 29th inst. Prof. Gill Cures Old and Incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesies past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possesses Certificates from all parts of world. Send birth date or time of writing with stamps. Visit 2 to 6. Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. (9542)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Limited. (Progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration. Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9557)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

Public Notices.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(STORES DEPARTMENT.)

ANNUAL TENDERS for the year 1938-39 are invited for supplies of the undermentioned classes of Stores.

Tenders, which should be in the prescribed form and in sealed cover, accompanied by a cash deposit as shown against each, should be delivered to the Accountant, Karachi Municipal Corporation at the Municipal Office on Bunder Road upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on or before TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1938.

Class.	Description.	Amount of Deposit.
23.	Asphait & Emulsion.	Rs. 500
24.	Steam Coal	Rs. 500
24A.	Steam Coal for Dunlottee	Rs. 500

Tender forms, (which contain the conditions of tender and Contract) can be had on payment of Re. 1 in cash for each form, (which amount will not be returnable) from the office of the Chief Store-Keeper on Lawrence Road.

(7530)

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

The Agent, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the following:—

Tender No. 1937|19—Roller bearing axle boxes for carrying wheels of D|4 type Locomotives. Closing date 18-1-1938 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Tender No. 1937|13—Locomotive Boilers H.S. 12 type (Broad Gauge) —Closing date 11-2-1938, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The prescribed tender forms can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 per copy, and relative drawings for Tender No. 1937|19 at Rs. 13-4-0 per set. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted.

(7568)

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for cutting and sewing and making complete in every respect uniform clothing, etc. during the 12 months from 1-4-38 to 31-3-39. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 8-2-38 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

(7569)

NOTICE.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fortieth Dividend of Rs. 20 (Rupees Twenty only) per share of "A Capital" and the Sixteenth Dividend of Rs. 4 (Rupees four only) per share of "B Capital" will be paid on and after the 25th January, 1938 from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAYS and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1937.

(7587)

Public Notices

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 13th day of January, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay, to declare a Dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 30th day of December, 1937 to 13th day of January, 1938, (both days inclusive).

For the Western India Tanneries, Ltd.,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7582.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir SHAPURJI BILLIMORIA in his capacity as the sole liquidator of Messrs. Morarji and Hormasji, Ltd. (In Vol. Liquidation) has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, trust, lease, lien, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THOSE two several pieces or parcels of land of pension and tax tenure (now formed into one piece), admeasuring in the aggregate (88 8/9) eighty-eight square yards and eight-ninth of a square yard be the same little more or less together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Champa Gully or Khattarally Lane near Vithalwady, outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 141, 141 New Nos. 1296, 1299, Old Survey Nos. 4/125, 4/125 and New Survey Nos. 1532, 1533, Cadastral Survey No. 1152 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under Nos. 13 and 15 and now under Street Nos. 76-78-80 and C Ward Nos. 1609, 1610.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1937.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Attorneys' for the Purchaser.

7584.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHAMPAKLAL CHHOTALAL, FULCHAND RAMNIKLAL KUSUMCHAND RAMNIKLAL and NAVALCHAND RAMNIKLAL, the last three minors by their guardian the said Champaklal Chhotalal all of Surat Bania Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, trust, lease, lien, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at Champa Gully or Khattarally Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 1298, New Survey No. 1531, Cadastral Survey No. 1153 of Bhuleshwar Division and in books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1611 and Street Nos. 75 and 77.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1937

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Attorneys' for the Purchaser.

1583.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 28th December, 1937, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at Marina Mansion, Chowpatty office furniture comprising of Safes, large and small typewriters, cupboards, file racks, bookshelves, clocks, tables, chairs, electric motor pump for pumping water, big lot electric fittings, switches, copying press, teapoys, revolving office chairs, cash box, 1 lot leather purses, trunks, meat safe, chest drawers, and 1 Wolseley Motor Car, etc.

Purchasers should remove their articles immediately after the sale.

Property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, of complete Modern Style Household furniture, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Bronze, Marble and other English Figures, Remington Typewriter No. 12, Parsian Hall carpets, Zunda Cabinet, Singer Machine, Harmonium, Wrist watches, Chesterfield sets, English Billiard table, Latest Model Remington Portable Typewriter, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, etc.

POSTPONED

We regret to announce that the Premiere Release has been delayed to

SATURDAY, 8th January 1938.

"CHANDRARAO MORE"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

-2ND WEEK-

Backed by Intense Popularity

SURENDRA & MAYA

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AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30

Matinee at: 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

4th Fourth Glorious Week 4th

New Theatres, Ltd.'s Epic of the Screen

VIDYAPATI

DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES AT

THE ROXY

Daily:—5-15, 8, 10-45

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30.

Don't Give Handle To Reactionaries

KISAN SABHAS AND BIHAR CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

M. L. A.'s And A. I. C. C Members Plead For Fair Deal

PATNA, (By Mail).

The following is the full text of a statement issued jointly by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Sjts. Jayaprakash Narain, Ganga Saran Sinha, Rambriksh Benipuri, Ram Nandan Mishra, Dhanraj Sharma, Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha and Kishori Prasanna Sinha, all members of the A. I. C. C. and Sjts. Jamuna Karjee, Shivadhari Singh, Budhanrai Verma, Sheel Bhadra Yajee, Biresh Dutt Singh, Shyamnandan Singh, Ramashis Thakur, and Jugal Kishore Singh all Congress members of the Legislative Assembly:—

"We, members of the A. I. C. C. and members of the Congress Party in the Legislatures, who have been associated with the Kisan Sabha have felt extremely aggrieved by the resolution of the Working Committee of the B. P. C. C. It assumes that those of us who are working in the Kisan Sabha are anti-Congress in our attitude or activities. We most indignantly repudiate the charge. We would regard it as a colossal folly to weaken the Congress in any way. It is our firm conviction that the Indian National Congress is the only organization that can lead the struggle for Independence by co-ordinating the revolutionary efforts of peasants and workers. By working also in the Kisan Sabha we want to provide the inevitable link between the Congress and the peasant movement. We do not certainly expect the Ministers to perform miracles. But we do want to strengthen their hands by mass pressure. And the mass struggle that the Kisan Sabha is developing is intended not only to enable the Ministers to enforce the demands of the Election manifesto to combat the Act and to end it, but to help the Congress in forging sanctions for the attainment of independence. In this effort the Kisan Sabha undoubtedly expects the Ministers to encourage such development of the mass struggle from the strategic position they occupy and not to stifle the expression of mass discontent by lulling it into inaction or into a false sense of security. It is no good raising irrelevant issues.

It may be some Kisan Sabha workers may have made speeches that may constitute incitement to violence. The proper procedure in such cases would have been to confront the workers with their speeches, and in the absence of a satisfactory explanation from them, to have taken disciplinary action against them.

QUESTION OF NON-VIOLENCE

In its resolution dated the 22nd November, 1937 the Kisan Sabha emphasised the need of a peaceful mass action and warned the Kisans that any act of violence or its encouragement would hurt their cause irretrievably. It will be remembered that the last demonstration in Patna of thousands of peasants was peaceful, organised and disciplined. It is likely that inspite of resolutions and warnings there may have been lapses.

There have been lapses on the part of even Congress workers, who are not Kisan Sabhaites. It will be remembered that during the last election, there was a spontaneous outburst of rural literature in the shape of songs, plays, parades and caricatures, which were very effective, but some of which were as far removed from non-violence and truth as Mahatma Gandhi is from violence and untruth. It would be entirely wrong to attribute all these to Congress inspiration or influence.

Similarly the peasant movement brings in at times elements that have to be controlled. But there is no doubt that neither the Congress nor the Kisan Sabha can permit its workers to attack the basic policy of the Congress and if any does so action should be taken against him. But it would be terribly wrong to generalize and damn the Kisan Sabha.

We can safely assert that the sum total of the activities of the Kisan Sabha has been to create a revolutionary spirit and a mass consciousness, which should be welcomed by the Congress as great assets to the movement for freedom. But instead we are stigmatized as people encouraging anti-Congress activities.

HANDLE TO REACTIONARIES

The effect of the resolution will be to hand over the Kisan Sabhas to the reactionary elements to fight it with the moral support of the Congress. And supposing Congress Government goes out and a reactionary government comes in, not a very unlikely thing, it will find sufficient moral justification to declare the Kisan Sabha illegal and no one can blame it for that. We, therefore, feel that the resolution was ill-conceived and it has also, by justifying the resolution of the Monghyr D. C. C., done irreparable injustice to the Kisan Sabha.

We do not want to comment so much upon the constitutional impropriety of the resolution of the Monghyr D. C. C. as upon its justification by Provincial Working Committee. In view of the unusual and grave character of the resolution it was not too much to expect that Working Committee would come to enquire what materials were before the Monghyr D. C. C., before it passed the resolution, whether any warnings had been given to local Kisan Sabha workers that they were indulging in anti-Congress activities and whether those warnings had gone unheeded. It is incomprehensible why Kisan Sabha workers would suddenly start an anti-Congress campaign in the district and it is equally incomprehensible that the District Congress Committee would suddenly discover it and without giving a warning, ban the Kisan Sabha.

WHY SUDDEN CHANGE?

Not a single instance of objectionable activities of any Kisan Sabha worker was brought to the notice of the District Kisan Sabha, and still such a drastic action was taken. In the Working Committee of the Monghyr D. C. C., consisting of 15 members, nearly half are Kisan Sabha workers—an unmistakable proof that the Kisan Sabha was so far enjoying the confidence of the Local Congress Committee. Why this dramatic volte face is more than we can understand? We feel pained that the Working Committee without caring to appreciate the psychological reactions which the resolution was likely to have, justified it. It would affect the prestige of an organization that was co-operating with the Congress in intensifying its activities and will so co-operate in future in spite of the gravest shock it has got from quarters, from which it expected little consideration. We think it was not dignified for the Provincial Working Committee to have justified the action of Saran and Champaran D. C. C.'s against one of its members. It is shocking that Congress Committees should try to interfere with the elementary right of freedom of movement on the ground that it would lead to ideological conflict, particularly against one, who is a member of the Bihar Provincial Working Committee and occupies a very important position in public life. We can only explain these things on the hypothesis that the tendencies towards reformism in the Congress are trying to stifle mass agitation.

We, however, want to make it abundantly clear that nothing can affect our allegiance to the Congress and we will go on working for it. We appeal to the Working Committee to reconsider its decision and to repair the injustice it has done to Kisan Sabha and to the Congress men working in the Sabha.—United Press.

Women Demand Unification Of Karnatak

Conference Advocates Harijan Entry Into Public Temples And Use Of Public Wells

HUBLI, December 26.

The Karnataka Nationalist Women's Conference (Seventh Session) concluded its deliberations to-day after a two-day session, Mrs. Sidamma Bellari presiding.

There were about 500 delegates from all over the Congress Province of Karnataka (Dharwar, Karwar, Mangalore, Bellary and Mysore). Mrs. R. Kalyanamma of Bangalore represented Mysore.

Side by side with the Conference there was an exhibition of swadeshi articles. A side feature of the exhibition was the exhibition of prohibition posters and health talks by trained volunteers under the leadership of Dr. N. S. Hardiker.

Mrs. Krishnabai Panjiker, lady worker of Dharwar and the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the delegates pointed out that it was significant for the first time this Conference was held this year independent of the Karnatak Political Conference. She referred to the heroines of Karnataka of old and the tradition being kept up at the present-day by Karnataka women who participated in large numbers in the last Civil Disobedience Movement, particularly in the no-tax campaign in North Kanara. She criticised the tendency of certain Women's Associations eschewing politics and standing aloof from the main currents of nationalism, when the country was in the throes of renaissance. She pleaded for the unification of Karnatak and rural regeneration.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mrs. Siddamma Bellari, the President of the Conference then delivered her address in Kanarese. She pleaded for the recognition of women's rights in national life and their importance in the building up of the future citizens. She urged for a closer contact between the different parts of the present Karnataka area and education of the women to a sense of their own in the national movement.

Resolutions were passed supporting Karnataka unification. Intercaste Marriage Bill, Entry of Harijans into public temples and use of all public wells and tanks and Dr. Deshmukh's Bill.

Jawaharlal's Message

Pandit Jawaharlal in a message to the Conference says: "All good wishes to the Karnataka Province Women's Conference."

PREMIER KHER'S MESSAGE

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay writes: "I am pleased to learn that the women of Karnataka are meeting at Hubli to confer about their special problems. The Government of a country is what its people can make it, and if we are to have a good Government, we must have good men amongst us. Our great need to-day, therefore, is to have men of character, high-minded, truthful, virtuous and courageous. I feel that the mission of women in India is the education of the child at home. Well has it been remarked that "Nations are gathered out of nurseries". It is really our women, who control our destiny. It is they who can really lay the foundation of future India. I am glad the women of Karnataka are awakening to a sense of their responsibilities. I wish your Conference all success."—A.P.

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Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes, endangered by germs caused by colds, bad teeth, tonsils and infections. Beware! Kidney and Bladder Disorders make you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, cause you to Get up Nights, be Nervy, have Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Circles under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, frequent Headaches and Colds, and suffer Loss of Energy, etc. Cystex—the prescription of an eminent Doctor—starts to end your troubles in 24 hours. Kills Kidney Germs and pain in 2 hours and in 8 days makes you feel and look years younger. Cystex alone claims the power to kill all germs which infest your kidneys, removing the cause of your trouble. Get Cystex from your Chemist. It must put you right in 8 days or your money back is guaranteed. Start to end the real cause of your trouble today. The Cystex Guarantee protects you.

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INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The 21st Session of the All-India Economic Conference will be held at Hyderabad (Dn.). on December 28, Rt. Hon. Akbar Hydari, will inaugurate the session.

A large number of delegates, numbering about 200 from all the Indian Universities are expected to attend the conference. The conference will discuss important subjects like the Unemployment problem, the rehabilitation of provincial finances, the theory of trade cycles and history and problems connected with indigenous Banking.

Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University will preside over the conference.

Debt Conciliation Board For Delhi

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, as extended to the Province of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi has established with effect from the 3rd January 1938 a Debt Conciliation Board consisting of Mr. K. S. Syed Mahmud Hussain Zaidi Chairman and Messrs. Risaldar Maya Ram of Nangloi and Pandit Ram Kishen of Paprawat as members to make settlements between debtors and their creditors in all cases in which the total debts of the debtor do not exceed Rs. 10,000.

An informal conference of nationalist Muslim leaders will be held at Deobund (Shaharanpur) to-morrow and day after to discuss the problem of Congress work among Muslim masses.

Mr. RAM PRAKASH KOHLI, a young Indian who went to United States of America to study Cinematography has arrived in Bombay on 25th Dec. 1937, by s.s. "TAIREA" after completing his studies abroad.

Before Mr. KOHLI visited America he was in England, where he got his Education in Talking Picture Engineering.

Mr. KOHLI, has a thorough knowledge of Motion Picture Industry (both theoretical and practical) in its all branches.

On his way back Mr. RAM PRAKASH KOHLI also visited Scotland, Ireland and B.E. Africa. HE spent a few weeks in Kenya Colony, B. E. Africa, from where he is coming back to his Motherland INDIA.

Mr. KOHLI intends to make the best use of his training which he has received from abroad in INDIA.

He is interested in acting also.

Indigestion Gone in 5 minutes

Read this letter, sent by an old sufferer:—"For the past two years I have suffered greatly from indigestion. During that time I have tried many remedies some of which were fairly good, others entirely useless. However, it has been left to your Digestif Rennie to render me the great service. I bought a tin about a week ago, and, being in pain at the time, I sucked one pastille. In exactly five minutes the pain had completely gone. I was amazed at the speedy action of that pastille. Hitherto, when using other remedies, I had considered myself lucky if I obtained relief in a few hours!"—A. Mckl.

Digestif Rennie Pastilles contain antacids which neutralise excess acid—the cause of nearly all digestive disorders. When excess acid has been neutralised, indigestion *simply cannot start*. And Digestif Rennie is more than an antacid. It also contains absorbents to free you of stomach gas, and ferments which *actively help to digest* food.

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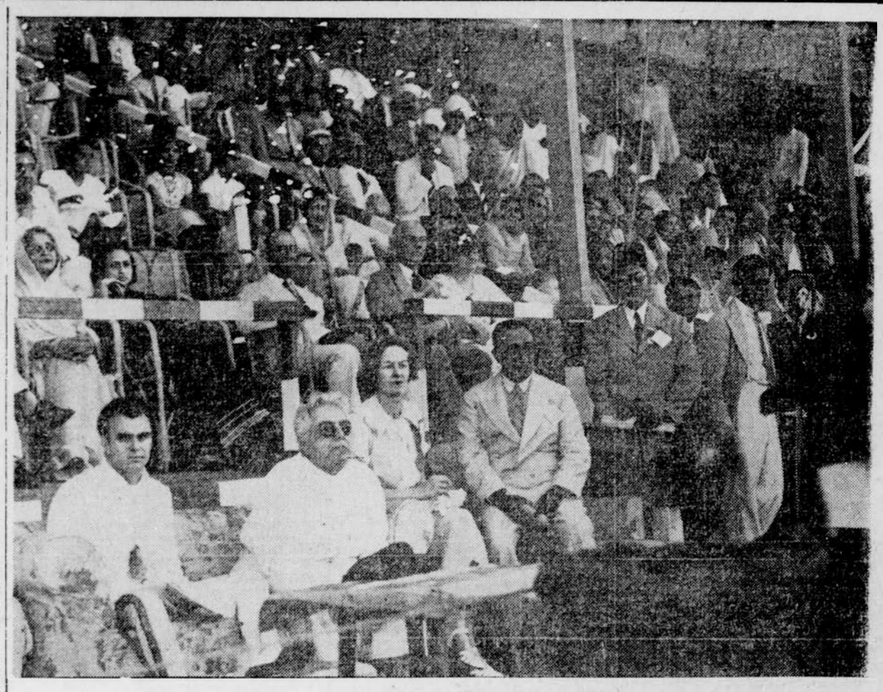

PRINCE ALY KHAN (SEATED FIRST FROM LEFT) GAVE A GRAND PICNIC AND SPORTS PARTY AT THE COOPERAGE TO ALL THE ISMALLI CHILDREN OF BOMBAY SUBURBS ON SUNDAY. H. H. THE AGA KHAN (SEATED AT TABLE) IS SEEN WITNESSING THE SPORTS OF ABOUT 11 EVENTS AND SEATED ON TO HIS LEFT IS HER SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALY KHAN WHO DISTRIBUTED THE PRIZES.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Motky Works Well: Why Makes Good Improvement

(FROM "CHRONICLE" TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

Most of the horses engaged in the Hospital Day Meeting have been galloped through the week.

OOTMAN (Burn) strode out smartly in a brisk mile gallop on the tan. He is well.

MOTKY (Evans) had OMEGAN (Britt) and ALMERIA (Fletcher) well beaten in a rattling mile run. Back him again.

NOUSTE HENRIC (McArthur) shaped very satisfactorily in a strong pace mile gallop on the race track. Has improved considerably.

WHY (Bell) covered ten furlongs in fine style. DYNAMITE (R. Boy) accompanying him over the last six. Former makes rapid strides to improvement which the latter is very real just now.

REPLETE (Marrable) gave a speedy display for four furlongs. She is training on fast.

AMIR (Obaid) was fair over the six.

GOLD MINE (Mendoza) show good speed for six furlongs.

MUJBIL HAMID (Evans) moved like a fit horse in a dash over the six. Was unlucky when last saddled and worth a following.

CHALLENGER (Bromley) pleased when sent seven furlongs at a fast pace. Fit and well.

TOHALLA (Selby) strode out freely and well in a brisk run over the mile.

SAGBAN PASHA (Obaid) was sent a mile at a nice pace when he pleased. He has come on considerably.

KINGSBOROUGH (O'Neale) covered a mile in fine style. A fit horse.

GOBLIN (R. Boy) and MAHARAJA'S CHOICE (Britt) finished well together over a mile. Later must be adding to a success already gained.

Note.—JUBILEE ESSEX, VIDALIN, PEGASUS, MUJBIL and MAHMUD-AL-IRAQ.

OPEN ATHLETIC MEET IN CITY

To Be Held On January 9

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club is organising its Fourth Annual Open Athletic Meeting on the Cooperage, on Sunday the 9th January, 1938. This Club is affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Meeting is registered with the Association. Athletes belonging to Clubs affiliated with the Olympic Association are eligible to participate in this premier Athletic Meeting.

Three very successful Athletic Meetings have been organised by this Club in the past, and this meeting also promises to be the same.

The Programme will consist of the usual athletic events, 100, 220 and 440 Yards sprints, besides the half, one and three miles run, a ten mile road race, 120 Yards Hurdles, One Mile Walk and Cycle and a Mile Medley Relay. The Field events comprise of the Long and High Jumps, the Pole Vault and Putting the Shot.

The women athletes have not been catered for in a big way, neither have they been left out. Three events have been set apart for them, viz:—a 75 yards sprint, a half mile Cycle and 300 yards Shuttle Relay. The girls from the Jacob Sassoon and the B.E.S. Schools are expected to enter for these events.

Heats And Road Race.

The Heats of the Sports will be held on the Cooperage on Thursday the 6th January, 1938 between 7-00 and 9-30 a.m. and 4-00 and 6-30 p.m., when the Finals of the Half and the Three Miles run will also be decided. The Ten Miles Road Race will be run on Sunday the 2nd January at 6-30 a.m., and the Route for the Race is starting from the Club premises (Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar) to One mile beyond Kurla, via the Dadar Tram Terminus, Kings Circle, Sion, Kurla and back the same way, finishing opposite the Club.

Entries Extended.

The last day for sending the entries has been extended till Sunday the 2nd January, when they will close at 8-00 p.m.

The Entries for the 10 Miles Road Race will close on Saturday the 1st January, 1938 at 8-00 p.m.

The Entries may be sent to the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Club at Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar Bombay, personally between 6-00 and 8-00 or by post.

Sir Homi Mehta, Kt., President of the Club, has kindly consented to preside during the Finals of the Athletic Meeting, and Lady Mehta will distribute the prizes after the completion of the Sports.

DHARAVI ISLAND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

For Basil Gomes Cup

(From A Correspondent.)

The above Tournament is played this year at Culvem. The present holders of the Cup are the Utan Catholic Association. The 1st match was played on Sunday, the 19th inst., between the Goraj C. C. and the Culvem C. C. in which the former sustained a defeat by 75 runs.

The 2nd match of the tournament will be played on New Year's Day at Culvem between the Utan Catholic Association's XI and the Manori C. C. XI at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.)

The following players will represent the Utan Catholic Association's XI:—

N. P. Fonseca (Capt.), P. H. Crasto, B. S. D'Souza, M. N. D'Souza, A. T. D'Souza, C. S. D'Souza, J. F. D'Souza, A. D'Souza, J. V. Pereira, P. A. Pereira and G. M. D'Mello.

Reserves: Zepherino Fonseca and Augustin Fonseca.

TRAINING INDIA'S ATHLETES

Record Of The Indian Olympic Association

The report of the Indian Olympic Association for the period from 1st April 1934, to 31st March 1936, which has been more than ever before, full of activity and progress, has just been issued:—

FIRST INTERNATIONAL GATHERING

The period under report began, when the excitement and bustle of the successful holding of the First Western Asiatic Games at New Delhi had been hardly over. Not only had India organized and successfully carried through the arrangements for these Games, but the Games themselves had been unique in the annals of sports in the country.

For the first time in the history of this land there was a friendly international gathering of athletes from three countries. Afghanistan from the North-West, Ceylon from the South, and Palestine from further West, had sent their chosen young men to compete in friendly rivalry with the chosen athletes of India.

THE EMPIRE GAMES

It was in the meeting of the Executive Committee of I. O. A. held in March, during the course of the 1934 All-India Olympic Games, that it was after considerable discussion decided to send a small contingent of athletes and wrestlers to London to take part in the Second British Empire Games, in response to the cordial invitation of the British Empire Games Committee of England.

THIRD ALL-INDIA SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The biennial Swimming Championships were held at Calcutta on the 25th, 26th, and 27th October, 1935.

Competitors from Bombay, the Punjab and Bengal took part in these and as was expected the Bengal Swimmers captured all the first places.

A notable feature of the 3rd All-India Swimming Championships was the inclusion of events for women. But unfortunately with the exception of Bengal no other province entered competitors for these events.

SEVENTH INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES

The 7th Games were originally assigned to Gwalior Sports Association, but on account of the inability of this Association to hold them in 1936 they were made over to the Punjab Olympic Association and were held at Lahore on the 13th, 14th and 15th of February 1936. The following championships were included in the programme of the Lahore Games:—

7th Athletic Championships.
3rd Wrestling Championships.
2nd Basketball Championships
1st Volleyball Championships.

The Lahore Games were the most successful on record. The largest number of competitors, 147, from all over India took part in these.

All the Championships were won by the Punjab, the only exception being the Women's athletics in which Bengal showed a marked superiority.

THE ADOPTION OF METRIC STANDARDS

The 1936 Athletic Championships at Lahore are notable for the adoption of the metric distances for the first time in All-India Championships. This matter had been fully discussed by the Executive Committee and it was felt that the system of yard distances should be discontinued and that India should adopt the Olympic metric distances.

INDIA AND THE 1936 BERLIN OLYMPIC GAMES

During the year 1935 the invitation of the Organizing Committee of the 11th Olympic Games at Berlin was thankfully accepted.

The decision to be represented at Hockey, was made by the Indian Hockey Federation independently, though the national entry was submitted through the Indian Olympic Association as laid down by the rules of the International Olympic Committee. The decision to be represented at Athletics, Wrestling, and other sports was made by the I. O. A. as it was the controlling body in these.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE I. O. A.

Early in 1936, as the result of the action taken by the Honorary Secretary, the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands was pleased to sanction an annual recurring grant of Rs. 2,000 for five years. This grant was the culmination of several years' action by the I. O. A., and it was a recognition, though meagre, of the importance of the work done by the Association.

In return for this grant the Government of India asked for representation on the Council and the Executive Committee of the I. O. A. This demand of the Government was met in anticipation by the Council of the I. O. A. at its meting held at Lahore on the 14th of February 1936.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The period under report has witnessed a remarkable increase in the number of affiliated associations. New associations were formed in Assam and Baroda, while Bombay Presidency Olympic Association which had been moribund since 1924 practically, was revived: and the newly formed Indian Weight-Lifting Federation was given affiliation. This gives us an increase in membership of nearly 25 per cent., in two years.

The standard of athletics has shown a definite rise, and every year provincial and India records are improved upon.

Gujarati Stree Mandal

Cruise To Elephanta And Nova

Over one hundred members of the Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal organized an excursion trip to Elephanta and Nova Islands on the special boat "Jay Laxmi" of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company.

The party left at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday and returned in the evening after visiting both places. Mr. Mahasukhlal Butch and the staff of the steamship company made suitable arrangements to make the trip comfortable. A dinner was given on Nova Islands.

The Nawab of Nova has made all modern comforts available to residents and there are some guest houses and one is specially reserved for vegetarians.

The members of the cruise visited the Hospal Girls' School, Orphanage and Marine College.

On Sunday a prize distribution was held under the auspices of the Kshatriya Union Club when Mr. Diwaker Bhai Naik presided. Dr. Raghunath Kashinath Mhatre was congratulated on his appointment as the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

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They avail themselves of this opportunity to convey their thanks to all their constituents for the sympathy, encouragement and help so readily extended to them and to the Directors of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited for their co-operation and all the possible facilities so willingly and completely given to them during all these years.

They feel confident that with this good-will and co-operation they will serve their constituents and the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., still better and more efficiently.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 Shahajahan. Ghazal. 8-25 Indian Orchestra. 8-35 M. Sageer Asif. Assisted by Orchestra. Noon.

12-0 Some instrumental solos.

P.M.

1-0 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 European music. 5-30 "The Teddy Bears' picnic" Cinderella". 5-40 When we were very young. 6-0 "For children". Arranged by Auntie Marion. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To the Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Indian dancing No. 3. Its future. By Jitendra Bajpayee. 7-55 Tom H. Rowland—Organ (St. Thomas' Cathedral). 8-15 Paul Robson 8-13 Cricket Smith and his Boys. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Roshanara Begum. Classical and light music. 9-45 Talk (English): "Caught Napping." Unrehearsed discussions. Produced by Mrs. F. P. Narielwalla. 10-0 Roshanara Begum. Light music.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 Kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Bhagwad Gita. By Pt. Ratan Piya. 8-15 AIR Artists Arti. 8-25 Ram Kishen Misra. Khayal Todi. Thumri; Geet 8-55 Urma Zia Begum. Popular songs. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Afzal Hussein of Nagina. Thumri Bhairvin. 9-40 AIR Orchestra—Deskar. 0-5) Ram Kishen Misra. Classical and light music. 10-5 Umra Zia Begum. Naat and Geets.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 "Ham Bhi Hain" Programme for women In the women's world—news in Hindustani. 12-35 Nirmala Joshi Amateur music. 12-40 Talk: "How I have conducted myself" By Shanti Devi. 1-0 Indian music. 1-30 Light music.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Hamid Hussain. Multani on Sarinda. 5-5 Ram Kishen Misra. Classical and light music. 5-30 Umra Zia Begum. Bhajan and Geets. 6-0 AIR Orchestra—Basant. 6-10 Bande Hasan of Sirmoor, Nahan. Khayal Multani. 6-30 "For villagers only." Market rates at 7-0 p.m. 7-30 Ram Kishan Misra Classical and light music 7-50 Afzal Hussain of Nagina. (Gazal). 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Current events". By L. Deshabandhu Gupta. 8-15 Umra Zia Begam. Latest hits. 8-30 Bande Hasan of Sirmoor, Nahan. 8-5 Mukerjee and Sabiri. Shankara on Sarod and Sarangi 9-0 Ram Kishen Misra. Classical and light music. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English). 9-45 "Beware of Influalgia.". A comedy Fantasy. Produced by Harold Loukes. 10-20 European music. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi II Programme

VUD 86 metres, 3,495 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Umra Zia Begum light music. 6-50 For Jack and Jill. Programme for children. 7-20 Afzal Hussain of Nagina. (Dadra) 7-30 to 10-20 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-20 Umra Zia Begum. Light popular songs. 10-35 Bande Hasan of Sirmoor Nahan. 10-55 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 310 kc/s and 29.10 metres, 6,100 Kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-33 Short vocal and pianofort recital. By Dorothy Cannell. 12-51 lunch hour music 1-36 Gramophone records. 2-6 Talk: "From Puranam" By R. N. Bhatacharjee. 2-21 Vocal music. Latika Mukerjee—Bhajan. 2-36 Juthika Mukerjee—Adhunik. 2-46 "Panchalir Assar" conducted by Gour Mukerjee. 5-6 For the children. 6-6 Kabya Sangit. Sudhee Ranjan Roy Chowdhury. 6-16 Leela Kirtan.—"Bipralabdha" (2nd Episode). By Gopal Ch. Mitra and Party. 7-16 Trumpet Solo. Ram Prasad. 7-31 Light Bengali song. Parul Chowdhury. 7-51 Talk: "Books of the month". By Dr. Sukumar Sen. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali). 8-21 Variety of Quasida songs By Abdul Jalil and party. 9-1 Commercial news and weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements. 9-21 Talk: "Things said yesterday." By Anthony Radclyffe. 9-30 "Half-an-hour with Handel". An organ recital by T. H. Andrew. 10-0 "Enigma variations Op. 36" Elgar. By BBC Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Adrian Boult.

Mysore Programme

(W.L. 310 or 70.2 m. Fre: 938 or 4235 kc1/s.)

P.M.

6-30 to 9 (i) Karnatic instrumental music. (ii) Biographical Sketches: "Rajakavi Bhushana Sri Lingaraj Urs." by Mr. N. Subramanyaiah. President, Karnataka Sangha, Nanjangud. (7 to 7-20 p.m.) (iii) Mysore news (8-45 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79. Mc/s. (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m).

P.M.

7-45 Big Ben. Selections from Handel's Oratorio 'The Messiah'. 9-10 Hans Scharlig and St. Moritz Yodellers. 9-30 News and announcements. 9-50 Henry Bronkhurst Trio. 10-15 'World Affairs'.

LELE DEMANDS FULL INQUIRY

Mr. P. R. Lele has issued the following statement:

The heterogeneous majority of the existing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee are broadcasting their deliberate distortions and innuendos and, therefore, I have to place before the public some necessary information.

An independent Bank Account was opened in my name, into which only such moneys as evidently belonged to the Girgaum D.C.C. were deposited

The Central Bank of India (Savings Branch) does not accept accounts in the names of the Associations unless they are registered bodies, and, therefore, the accounts had to be in the name of a person.

As President I was one of the persons named by the Council of the G.D.C.C. among the three appointed for the purpose by a resolution. The other two persons viz. the Secretary and the Treasurer did not join as co-depositors. Both these office-holders were office-holders of a longer standing than myself. If they did not come forward to join as co-depositors, they ought to be called upon to explain. But their default cannot be any reason for my abdication of my legitimate function.

The present Council's unwillingness to ask the explanation of the Treasurer of last year exposes their game which is to exploit the present atmosphere to condemn me for others' default.

Inquiry Wanted.

Having placed this simple fact before the public, I once again repeat that not only do I not funk an inquiry, but it is I who want a proper inquiry by a tribunal appointed by a Congress Committee superior to the Girgaum District Congress Committee, i.e., either by the Provincial Committee or by the All-India Working Committee

It is the present heterogeneous majority that are anxious to pitchfork an incident from the whole chapter because their sole aim is, not to find the truth but, to harm me. Even this I shall be able to prove before any impartial tribunal.

Unless the way in which expenditure was incurred, the method of keeping moneys, and the system of writing account books and quarterly statements during the whole period commencing from September 1934 ,are made the subject matter of inquiry, no isolated act of an individual office holder can even be properly understood, much less appreciated. Such an inquiry can only be held by a Committee or officer appointed by a superior Congress authority.

Relevancy Of Inquiry.

I shall explain the relevancy of such an inquiry to the specific matter of which capital is now made by the heterogeneous majority.

The allegation is that for a certain period funds evidently belonging to the G. D. C. C. remained in the Bank in my personal account to keep I was President of the G. D. C. C. It is no part of the duty of the President to keep funds or keep accounts. The Treasurer is the custodian of funds and is to keep accounts. My predecessor in the Chair was Mrs. Captain. The secretaries and treasurer of her tenure were re-elected to their offices when I became President.

There was privity between those office-bearers and Mrs. Perin Captain. There was no privity between them and me.

Mrs. Captain did not hand over any funds to me. She paid a cheque of over two thousand rupees to one of the secretaries in whom she had confidence. The duty of opening a Bank Account was cast by the Council on the Secretaries. I was only asked to give specimen signatures and I gave the same. Thereafter it was the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the Bank Account Book. The President is not concerned in any one of these functions.

How did the money come to be placed in the Central Bank of India in what is misrepresented as my personal account? Mrs. Perin Captain and her present colleagues with the help of Mr. K. F. Nariman can find that out. I asked the Sub-Committee of the present Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. to call the Secretary and Treasurer whom I inherited from Mrs. Captain. It did not suit the sub-committee's purpose to call them, because they are not out to find the truth but only to malign me.

FACTS DISCLOSED

I have now got to disclose certain facts to the public.

(1) The Bank Account was opened in my name with moneys which went to the Central Bank of India from the safe of the B. P. C. C.

(2) Beyond signing the application form and giving specimen signatures to the accountant of the B. P. C. C., I did nothing in connection with opening the Bank Account.

(3) The address of the depositor given in the Bank book was "Congress House."

(4) The Bank Book was for many days lying in the safe of the B. P. C. C.

(5) Moneys were sent to the Bank from the B. P. C. C. Office from day to day for several days after the account was opened.

(6) All these things happened in October 1936, while Mr. K. F. Nariman was President of the B. P. C. C., with his full knowledge.

(7) This Bank Account was an independent Account into which even interest was credited. MY PERSONAL FUNDS WERE NOT MIXED UP WITH THE FUNDS WHICH I HELD AS A FIDUCIARY DEPOSIT.

(8) The whole amount including the interest has been paid to the present president of the G. D. C. C. who succeeded me in office which fact has been certified even by the auditors.

(9) The bald statement that Mr. S. V. Sovani handed over any funds to me is misleading. The moneys would never have come but for the authority and efforts of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Patil, President and General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. respectively.

(10) As a matter of fact, Mr. S. V. Sovani, Jt. Hon. Secretary, and the clerk did not treat me as they ought to treat the President till this particular incident occurred, i. e. October 1936.

This state of affairs would never have occurred had the account books been properly kept during the period of Mrs Perin Captain's first Presidentship.

I am being picked up for condemnation for a happening which arose from the state of affairs created by Mrs. Captain days, and for the default of two office-bearers whom I inherited from Mrs. Captain.

READY TO DISCLOSE FACTS.

I demand an inquiry into the conduct of affairs of the Girgaum D. C. C. for the whole period commencing September 1934 by a tribunal appointed by a superior Congress Committee. Such an inquiry alone will disclose the correct position. If such an inquiry is ordered, I shall place before it all the information I possess.

One more point for public information. I was the President elected by a Council which has ceased to function. I had the confidence of my council. I do not recognise the jurisdiction of the present Council over me. If the present Council has any the least fairness, let it make a complaint to any superior Committee against me. I have to make allegations of default against my predecessor in office and to lay my finger on the defects in the whole system Therefore, I can appear only before a tribunal having authority over the Girgaum District Congress Committee as a continuous body.

I shall not reply to any anonymous or unauthorised correspondence in the Press, nor to mere repetition of allegations. I stand by a demand for a complete disclosure of the entire chapter.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A woman sitting in a lorry going along Queen's Road, leaned out of it and, losing her balance, fell on the road. The rear side of the wheel passed over her head, which was crushed. Death was instantaneous.

At an inquest held to-day on the body of Narmadaben the Coroner recorded that death was due to shock caused by extensive fracture of the skull due to an accidental fall from a moving lorry.

Death caused by shock due to an accidental fall," was the verdict recorded by the Coroner at an inquest held on Ratanbai Ratanji Daruvala, an old Parsi woman, who fell from the fifth floor of a building at Homji Street on Friday morning. She fell from a height of nearly 50 feet.

Lakhmidas Valsaraj, employed in Messrs. Jugal Kishor Madanmohan, piecegoods merchants at Muli Jetha Market, was arrested on December 26, on a charge of criminal Breach of trust in respect of about Rs 56: belonging to the firm

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused had misappropriated nearly five to six thousand rupees belonging to the firm and that they wanted time to go through the accounts.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till January 10.

A record number of prisoners were placed to-day at the Mazagaon police Court. Some of them were arrested as suspicious characters, while a large number were for minor thefts. Fourteen persons were arrested on gambling charges by the Anti-Gambling Squad, nine of whom were from Gamdevi. Among the arrested persons were two stout burly persons who are said to have been a terror to the residents of De Lisle Road. Their names are Chand Mohiddin and Haboo Haji Mohamed. They were arrested on a charge of extortion on December 24 and 25

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that several complaints of extortion had been received against the accused They used to be present near the Mills on pay day and demand money from the mill workers If the latter refused, the accused, who used to carry big sticks with them would assault them. Out of sheer fear some of the mill workers it is said, used to give money to the accused. The police further stated that many peaceful citizens had left the locality because of the accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till January 10.

The City Coroner opened an inquest on the bodies of two men who sustained a fatal fall outside the Azad Maidan Stadium yesterday.

The names of the dead men are: Vithoba Krishna and Mahomed Ibrahim.

Vithoba's brother, in his evidence deposed that over 50 persons were seated on the branch of a tree including himself. The branch was a strong one but there was a terrific crash.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to accidental fall from a branch of a tree.

SWEEPERS OF D. D. CHAWLS FORM UNION

Representation Of Grievances Made To Minister

(From A Correspondent.)

There are about 140 sweepers engaged by the Development Department in their chawls at Worli, Naigaum, Sewri and De-Lisle Road. They held various meetings during the last two months and formed a Union of their own called D. D. Sweepers' Union.

WORKERS DEMANDS

The workers have formulated the following demands, which have been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Nurie, the Minister-in-Charge of the Public Works Department:—

They should get the same scale of wages as paid to Halalkhors of the Bombay Corporation.

The same rate of rent as deducted by the Bombay Corporation should be taken from them for housing accommodation.

The members of the same family are forced to take up as many rooms, as there are earning members in the family. This practice should be stopped.

They should get casual leave, holidays, Sundays, etc., as is the practice of the Bombay Corporation.

Provision for Provident Fund, Gratuity and Maternity Benefit must be made.

Attendance should be the same as in the case of the Bombay Corporation employees.

Uniforms and blankets in the rainy season should be supplied at Government cost.

Separate man should be engaged to remove dirt caused by animals and children outside the chawls.

They should not be asked to vacate rooms when on leave.

Women back from maternity leave should be immediately reinstated.

They should not be asked to do porters' work to remove tenants' luggage, etc.

The pay-day should be within the 1st week of every month.

They should be under the control of their Muccadams and Inspectors. The Muccadams should be promoted from amongst the sweepers.

They should be given receipt for the rents paid by them for their rooms.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:

Two wall calendars from the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Bombay.

A perpetual calendar from Ebrahim Usman Motiwalla, Bombay.

Two wall calendars from Eruch D. Engineer and Co., Bombay.

A table diary, a pocket diary and a table calendar from the Commercial Printing Press, Bombay.

ADMISSION TO DEHRA DUN ACADEMY

A Press Communique says:—

The results of the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, held in Delhi in October/November, 1937, are published below:

The following candidates were successful, subject to passing the necessary medical test, in obtaining the vacancies offered:—

Ketoli Chengappa Medappa, Samir Gupta, Jamil Uddin Ahmad Faruqi, Sartaj Singh, Dharitri Kumar Palit, Daulatram Narain-das Ramchandani, Nawin Chandra, Nur Hussain Khan, R. G. Williams, Madhukar Ganesh Abhyankar, Harischandra Narayan Rao Summanwar, Mirza Sikandar Ali Baig, George Bharat Sewak Singh, Man Mohan Nath and Pram Nath Luthra.

NO COMPETITIVE VACANCY

The following candidates obtained qualifying marks in the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, held in Delhi in October/November, 1937, but were not successful in obtaining a competitive vacancy:—

Ashutosh Manubhai Mehta, Baij Nath Bahel, Codanda M. Belliappa, Dharam Pal Singh Tomar, Dilip Kumar Bose, Dost Mohammad Khan, Gurbakhsh Singh, Jangbahadur Singh Grewal, Jagdish Chandra Joshi, Narindar Singh Bharara, Nizam Uddin Ahmad, and Shiv Charan Singh.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

Chaupatty Meeting Pledges Support

A mass meeting, under the auspicies of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) was held at Chaupatty Sunday evening with Mr. S. P. Bhise in the chair. A resolution suporting the demands of the Workers placed before the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee was passed.

Drama At Children's Gathering

The Gen. Secretary, the All-India Children's Association, writes:—

A full fledged drama is to be performed on the stage of All-India Children's Gathering Pandal at Azad Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

The present day problem of untouchability has been very artistically presented in this drama, and a right atmosphere of a village life has been created by the help of Bhajans and Ras. The drama is written by Prof. Bhanushanker Vyas, M.A., and to be performed by the boys of Kabibai High School.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held today at 9 p.m. at the office of the Union.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

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P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

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The 7 O'CLOCK Set has won instant popularity because of its wonderful value. It contains a 7 o'clock razor and two 7 o'clock blades in a compact mouldrite case

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Buy a 7 O'CLOCK Set to-day It's a bargain at only
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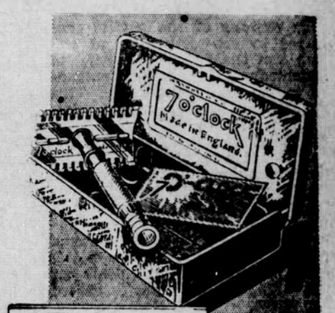

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5 GOOD REASONS FOR USING SCRUBB'S

- Scrubbs makes every bath a luxury. It purifies and softens the water—removes odour of perspiration — relieves prickly heat. Use it regularly.
- Scrubbs gives immediate relief from insect bites and stings. Neutralises the poison—allays irritation. Just dab the affected place with undiluted Scrubbs.
- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
- Scrubbs removes grease spots and stains. Rub with a piece of flannel soaked in undiluted Scrubbs, all spots and stains disappear as if by magic.

LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

Here's Good News for Sufferers of

HEADACHE— SOUR STOMACH

Are you one of those who frequently wake up in the morning with a bad headache, bad taste in your mouth, stomach all upset, sluggish, feeling "all in," depressed, unfit and unable to go to work?

Those are ACID mornings—CAUSED by an excess accumulation of ACID in your system. Normally your system should be slightly ALKALINE, but through eating too much ACID-producing foods, over-indulgence, over-worry, too late hours, smoking or drinking too much, getting over-tired, your body becomes TOO ACID—and ACID mornings with distressing days are sure to follow.

Thanks to science, these ACID conditions and the aches and pains are easily and quickly relieved with Alka-Seltzer, the new *anti-acid*, alkalizing tablets. These modern, pleasant tablets give a *double benefit*. First they relieve the pain, and then correct the CAUSE. You will be surprised and delighted with the prompt and effective way this new, Effervescent, ANTI-ACID preparation will relieve and make you feel your happy, active, buoyant self again.

The next time you have a Headache, Upset Stomach, Acid Indigestion, Heartburn, or Muscular aches and pains, just drop an Alka-Seltzer Tablet in a glass of water and drink the pleasant-tasting drink it makes. Your pain and discomfort will vanish and your normal, healthy feeling quickly will be restored. There is nothing else like Alka-Seltzer—nothing so effective. It contains no harmful drugs—safe both for children and adults. It is *not* a laxative. To get well and keep well, Alkalize with Alka-Seltzer.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

If unobtainable from your Chemists send Rs 2 for large size, or Re. 1 for small size, with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3, Wittet Road, Bombay.

PUNJAB DELEGATES FOR HARIPURA

Keen Contest: 133 Returned Unopposed

LAHORE, December 27.

Great interest was evinced throughout the province in the election of delegates to the Haripura Congress session. Out of 207 allotted for the Punjab, 133 were returned unopposed while there is keen contest in the remaining constituencies.

Prominent Congressmen, including Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly, Lala Shamlal, M. L. A., and Dr. Satyapal were returned unopposed, while Dr. Kitchlew was elected by an overwhelming majority.

There will be a stiff fight over the presidentship of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee as both the Congress wings are trying hard to capture the Provincial Congress. At present there are three candidates for the presidentship, namely, Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Shamlal. One of the latter two will actually contest as they both belong to the same group.

Lala Dunichand, a veteran Congressman of Lahore, was defeated by a young Socialist as the former withdrew from the contest shortly after polling commenced as a protest against certain irregularities.—A. P

INDORE DELEGATES TO HARIPURA

INDORE, Dec. 27.

The following have been elected from Indore City as delegates to the Haripura Congress Session:—

Mr. Misrilal Gangwal, Mr. Kanhaiyalal Khadiwalla, Mr. Pannalal Jain, Mr. Shrikrishna Jhawar, Mr. Hazarilal Jadia, Mr. Kalyanmal Lakhote, and Mr. Ramgopal Sharma.—A P

Surat-Rander Delegates For Haripura

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Dec. 27.

Out of eleven candidates for four seats for Haripura Congress delegates on behalf of Surat-Rander Constituency, Shrimati Jyotshna Shukla, Sjts. Ishverlal Desai, Nanubhai Trevedi and Kanchanlal Choksi have been declared elected. They secured 1,115, 1,093, 805 and 339 votes respectively

Champaklal Bhatt Elected

(From A Correspoden...

BORSAD, Dec. 27.

Mr. Champaklal Bhatt, Secretary Gujarat Radical Youth Conference won by 75 votes against Bhaktilaxmi Gopaldas Vice-Chairwoman Reception Committee Haripura Congress from Borsad, Anand urban constituency for the Haripura Congress Delegateship.

Of the total polling was 1,014, Borsad polled 650

Champaklal is contesting All-India Congress Committee.

Suburnba Election Surprise

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Congress delegates' election in the Suburban District took a very surprising turn in this, that due to the challenging of voting at Dahisar, the result of the election could not be declared and had to be referred to the Election Dispute Committee at Poona.

SCHOOL WHERE CONGRESS WAS BORN

The Gen. Secretary of the Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School Golden Jubilee Committee writes:

The Golden Jubilee Committee have fixed 9th January 1938, to celebrate the jubilee function Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani will preside.

This Institution was declared open in 1884 by Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay. The Silver Jubilee of this Institution was celebrated in 1911, when Sir George Clerk, the then Governor of Bombay presided. The one and only premier national organization of India, the Indian National Congress, was born in these very premises.

The Committee intends to express their sense of gratitude to the munificent founder and to perpetuate the Golden Jubilee of this Institution by raising a suitable memorial And to that purpose the past boarders, who have taken advantage of this Institution, are requested to contribute generously. The Committee expects their fullest co-operation to make the occasion a complete success"

All correspondence is to be addressed to Mr. N. D. Vakharia, General Secretary, Lawyers' Chambers, Picket Road, Bombay 2

All contributions are to be sent to Mr. D. V. Mehta, Hon. Treasurer, C/o. Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co., Solicitors, Fort, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAI ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 11, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 24, 1356
Parsi: Tir 24, 1307
Hightide: 8-09; 22-19
Lowtide: 3-06; 14-58
Sunrise: 7 10m
Sunset: 6h 10m

Major Nayudu's XI vs. Prof. Deodhar's XI. Festival Cricket match, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 10-30 a.m.

Last day of Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition organized by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C.

MR. KHIMJI THANKS FRIENDS AND VOTERS

Sjt. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji writes: I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to all my friends and the Voters for their kind co-operation and valuable help extended to me in achieving success at election of 'B' Ward delegates of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the Haripura Congress Session.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Rahmani' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively to-day (Tuesday).

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 and 4-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Anyo Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th December and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 30th December.

The N K steamer 'Ryufuku Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on 23rd December and is expected to arrive here on 18th January 1938

The O S K steamer 'Borneo Maru' left Singapore on December 24 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 1 via Colombo

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Cain and Mabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Make a Wish" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"King Solomon's Mines" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected' Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"May Time" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

REGAL—"Thin Ice' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The scheduled 'plane arrived on Monday at 5-45 p.m. from Kathiawar with 6 passengers

KAKA KALELKAR'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the students of Sheth Dosabhai Maganlal Boarding School, Sjt. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar will talk on "Students and Politics" to-day (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathnaver' with the mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m on the 26th idem and left there at 10 a.m the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m on Thursday the 30th instant.

The 'Strathnaver' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m the same day.

TUG-OF-WAR FOR CIVIC SEATS

Bandra Demands Equitable Distribution

BANDRA, Monday.

The tug-of-war between Santa Cruz and Bandra in connection with the seats on the Board and the name of the amalgamated Municipality is proving very interesting. Yesterday morning a meeting of Bandra citizens was held at the Town Hall for asserting Bandra's right to a fair and equitable representation on the Municipal Board in keeping with its population.

Khan Bahadur Katrak presided. He stated that in September last a similar meeting was held and though a copy of the resolution was forwarded to Government no settlement seemed to have been arrived at. The new India Act had brought in a new phase of Government and the present Cabinet consisted of men of repute, especially Premier, Kher, who was noted for his fairness and impartial views. He, therefore, hoped that their representation on this occasion would receive due justice.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira, M.L.A., then moved that the representation of Bandra proper on the Bandra Municipality be made strictly in keeping with the strength of the population.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

CHANGE IN NAME

The next resolution moved by Mr. D. J. Ferreira requested that the name "Bandra Municipality should not be changed for a hyphenated name. After Mr. Stephen D'Mello had spoken it was out to vote and carried.

Mr. Ferreira then moved a further resolution asking that the franchise of those residing within the Municipal limits should be restored for the purpose of elections to the District Local Boards

The resolution was carried

After Prof. Almeida proposed a vote of thanks to Khan Bahadur Katrak, the meeting terminated

INDIAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Bombay's Fraternal Greetings To Madras Session

The following telegram was sent by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji to the President, Indian Medical Conference, Madras, on behalf of the Bombay Medical Profession

"Bombay's fraternal greetings to Conference. Urge Ministries provide adequate funds for re-organization and expansion of Medical Relief and Public Health activities."

RECEPTION TO PENTANGULAR CHAMPIONS

A reception to the members of the Islam Gymkhana XI, who stood victorious in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, was given at the office of the "Insaf," at Islampura, on Monday evening, when the players were entertained to Tea, by the editor of the paper.

Maulana Irfan, presiding on the occasion, congratulated the players on their deserved success.

Mr. Munshi Fateh Khan, editor and proprietor, welcomed the members of the team and garlanded them.

Among those present on the occasion were: Messrs. Kadri, Mubarak Ali, Ahmed Saeed, Emir Elahi, Faiz Ahmed, Shahabuddin, Abbas Khan, Qamaruddin, Y. Ismail and Surti, Mr. A. S. Jasdanwalla, and Mr. Vali Ahmed.

Six Socialists In B. P. C. C.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party write to state that there are six Congress Socialists elected to the B. P. C. C. and not five as stated in certain newspapers where Mr. Abdul Hamid's name was omitted in the list of Socialist delegates.

Travancoreans Falicitate Maharaja And Maharani

A correspondent writes:—

"At a largely attended meeting of Travancoreans of all castes and creeds held at King George English School Dadar, on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. N. J. Nair resolutions were passed congratulating His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and Her Highness the Maharani Sethu Parvathibai on their being conferred the degree of D Litt by the Andhra University.

The president, opening the proceedings, made an eloquent speech eulogising their Highnesses and the utmost care they took in promoting the welfare of the people of Travancore.

Dr. P. G. Pillay emphasised the importance of the Temple Entry Proclamation and characterised it as the greatest social reform of modern times

Kalappara Thampi and Mr. Sridharan Pillai of the South Travancore Harijan Seva Sangh were also present

MRS. DESAI'S THANKS

Smt. Devyani Desai writes:—

I take this opportunity of thanking all those who supported my candidature at great inconvenience of time. Even though, the result is still not declared. I am thankful to all who have taken great interest in trying to make my candidature successful, and I assure all that if I am privileged to represent them at Haripura and in M.P.C.C. I will try to be worthy of their choice.

GUNGA-HAMIDA FIGHT

Sunday's Bout Inconclusive: Another Meeting Called For, Says Maitra

Mr. J. C. Maitra writes:—

I am extremely disappointed at the great Gunga—Hamida fight ending in a fiasco last night. It was indeed the fight of the year, as both these wrestlers are aspiring not only for the championship of India but even the championship of the world. So it should not have ended in the manner it did.

Of course the supporters of these wrestlers were in a great measure responsible for the confusion. But the man who must be held chiefly responsible for it was Chakka Pahelwan.

It must be remembered that I was appointed the standing referee of the tournament. As I was unable to attend from day to day Mr. Deoraj was asked to act in my place. As he was discharging his duties pretty efficiently, it was but fair that he should take the most important bout of the season.

It should be noted also that the Gunga party had objected to Chakka acting as a judge in this match as he was a noted partisan of Hamida. Consequently it was decided that myself and Pandit Rajaram Trivedi should act as judges.

It was, therefore, most surprising that Chakka should have interfered in this fight at all.

What he did was that immediately Gunga had a fall, he ran across the ring and declared Hamida winner.

When I was the nearest judge and the referee was standing by, Chakka had no business to intervene.

The clear fact was that Gunga was thrown down but not on his back—both the shoulders did not touch the ground at all. Both the judges and the referee were unanimous on this point.

To their amazement, Hamida and his party had almost evaporated from the stadium immediately after Chakka had given the verdict.

Although Hamida was repeatedly called upon to return to the ring, he was nowhere to be found.

Gunga waited patiently in the arena. But he was disappointed. At length, the referee gave the verdict against Hamida, as he had left the ring without his permission.

It is absolutely clear therefore that the fight as such was inconclusive. But Hamida having left before any decision was given by the referee or before the allotted time had expired the verdict must go against him.

Is it not surprising that a conqueror—even supposing that Hamida had won—should leave the field in an unceremonious manner and in the twinkling of an eye, as it were?

If Hamida wishes to regain his reputation as a champion fighter he must fight and win an unchallenged verdict.

Another match between them is certainly called for under the above circumstances.

GAMA IN THE RING

Programme Postponed

It was announced that to-night (Tuesday) Gama, India's champion wrestler, and his party would give a demonstration of wrestling and other exercises. The programme has been postponed.

NON-STOP RECORD BREAKING CYCLING

Muslim Youth's Venture At Azad Maidan

Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh, Municipal Councillor, examined Mr. Mohammad Haji of Gulbarga, the cyclist at 10 p.m. last night at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Azad Maidan, and issued the following statement regarding his physical condition:—

"Examined the cyclist, Mr. Mohammad Haji at 10 p.m. His pulse was found to be 85 per minute; volume good, tension good, patient cheerful, does not feel depressed or nervous. From the present condition I can say that he will carry on for a time according to his own calculation.

I examined him while the patient was moving the cycle very slowly for my sake. He is on the cycle for the last 38 1/2 hours."

Dalmia Donates One Lakh

JAMNAGAR, Dec 27.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, while flying from Bombay to Karachi, halted for a few hours at Jamnagar when he was cordially received by the State officials and shown round the city

He visited the tuberculosis hospital now under construction, and announced a donation of Rs 1,00,000.—United Press.

Bombay Mayor

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay, left for Poona on Friday last accompanied by Dr. R. B. Billimoria, on a visit to 'Bel Air Tuberculosis Sanitorium' Panchgani.

He was presented with an address by the Jewish Community of Poona on Sunday last and shall arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) morning.

Jamkhandi Cyclists Win Inter-City Event

BOMBAY-POONA RACE RESULTS

All three competitors from Jamkhandi won the first inter-city cycle event organised in the whole of India. 42 entries were received for this memorable event. Before a decent crowd, on last Friday morning, 37 competitors faced the starter opposite the Parsee Gymkhana, Dadar, in three lines. Dr. Kalapesi examined them before the referee, Mr. Sorab Engineer, allowed the starter to give his orders.

THE START

At 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) the competitors were off in the first Grand Prix, in expectation of a merry X'mas at Poona. It was also the first occasion when Press representatives accompanied the officials.

Leaving Bombay, the Bombay Cyclists' set a cracked pace changing the lead as often as possible. It was evident that Annapa Naik the expected winner and his colleagues were taking things easy during the initial stages. Thana was reached in one hour. At this stage the Jamkhandi boys were just a little behind the bunch

FIRST CRASH

At 26 miles the first crash occurred. Turner touched the wheel of Havewalla and fell heavily, bringing down with him Erach Nariman and R. J. Irani. Turner's bike was twisted out of shape and he sportingly lent his wheels to the other two. With Turner's enforced retirement Bombay's hopes of lifting the gold medal were shattered.

Within two hours 41 miles were covered, with the Bombay boys still in front.

Just after passing Panvel, Naik shot in front, and making use of a deep descent, revolved his high gear with such good effect that except his colleagues, no one could even pace him. At this stage all three ran side by side being confident of victory.

FINE TREAT

Fifty-eight miles were covered within three hours. Campoli was reached before 10 a.m. At 66 miles below the Ghats, the first three competitors dismounted for the first time, to run up the Ghats dragging their machine with one hand. It was a fine treat the way the Jamkhandi boys covered the ghats within three-fourths of an hour. Naik seemed to feel the strain and by the time Khandalla was reached he fell behind his friends; Naik's friends were nevertheless shouting words of encouragement for him to join them. At Khandalla they immediately resumed their ride. "The three ran a non-stop race". The order of leaders was Balgar, followed by Sabanwar, Naik being a little further behind.

From Lonavla onwards the road was crowded with enthusiastic spectators.

Quite a number of Bombay boys took shelter in the break down truck (kindly supplied by Duke and Sons) from Campoli. The Poona boys it must be mentioned were keeping well together throughout.

Admirers from Jamkhandi State came 15 miles from the finish to give their boys a royal reception. Chanbasu Balgar crossed the line in a record time of 6 hours 19 minutes, closely followed by Sabanwar, and Naik came third. But it must be said to the credit of Naik he finished more fresh than the first two competitors, and the speed at which he was moving to catch up with the leaders was simply marvellous.

RACES AT POONA

At three o'clock on Ganeshkhind Road, a 1|2 mile cycle race for girls and a 1|2 mile cycle race for children up to 16 years was organized for residents of Poona in conjunction with the Grand Prix Bombay-Poona Event.

The prize distribution took place at the Parsee Gymkhana, Poona, the same evening.

Mr. J. R. Mody the Hon. Organising Secretary made the opening speech wherein he referred to the inauguration of the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union and exhorted one and all to join it.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Dastur Noshirwan delivered his presidential speech. He blessed the idea of forming a B.P.C.U. at Poona.

Mr. Darab B. Taraporewalla also paid his tributes to Messrs J. R. Mody and J. K. Shroff for making this event a great success.

Mr. A. C. Patel was the host of all the Cycling Competitors during their brief stay in Poona after the finish.

Col. Irani, Mr. C. B. Sethna, Mr. R. Mody and others acted as judges at the finish.

Mr. Rashid Khodad Irani of Poona furnished refreshments at the finish and Messrs D. Cowasji and Co., at Khandalla and Duke and Sons did it 'en route' and sent a breakdown truck, which was an asset to the injured and tired cyclists.

Results Of The Grand Prix Race

Chanbasu Balgar of Jamkhandi: 6 hours 19 minutes.

B. S. Sabanwar of Jamkhandi: 6 hours 25 minutes and 50 seconds.

A. N. Naik of Jamkhandi: 6 hours 38 minutes and 13 seconds.

Kokate of Kolhapur: 7 hours 23 minutes and 22 seconds.

P. M. Daroowalla of Poona: 7 hours 28 minutes and 25 seconds.

A. Menezes, Shanker Bhaoo and R. J. Irani of Bombay.

Other nine competitors finished in 9 hours who got the time-limit prizes.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

This Christmas in the Suburbs was a very lively one. On Christmas eve every Suburban Church held solemn services at midnight which saw crowded congregation.

After service in the early hours of Christmas morning carol singers and seranaders were seen in every street and by-lane, singing to the tunes of various instruments.

In the evening two public dances were held, one at Bandra by the Rest Ranwar Club and the other at Santa Cruz by the Wellington Catholic Gymkhana. Both these dances were well-attended and the merry makers enjoyed themselves till the early hours of the morning.

On the same evening the Colwad Dramatic Union of Bandra held their 24th annual variety entertainment in St. Stanislaus High School compound which saw a larger gathering than the previous years. This was presided by His Grace the Rev. Thomas Roberts, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay.

This year's performance, as I said, excelled that of the previous years, especially the Marathi farce proved a great success. Besides humour it also send deep in the hearts of the public the evils of racing amongst poor people.

On Sunday the St. Andrew's Ex-Students' Association of Bandra held a whist drive and social which proved very enjoyable and I think nearly all the old boys were present.

BANDRA WEDDING

The historic Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra, witnessed on Sunday morning a very pretty wedding, when Mr. Louis F. Pereira, foreman of the G. I. P. Railway, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pereira of Bandra, was married to Miss Maggie Drego, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Drego, a landlord of Palli, Bandra.

The bride was given away by her father, while the bridegroom was assisted by Mr. Dominic Rana of the G. I. P. Railway, who acted as bestman.

After services a reception was held at the bride's house when a large gathering assembled. The bridal toast was taken by Rev. Fr. Gomes.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Dibben, Assistant Transportation Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. A. L. Shortland, Mr. L. Holmes and Mr. R. Athaide.

TARIFF BOARD PRESIDENT IN BOMBAY

Sir Geoffrey Bracken, President of the Tariff Board will be arriving in Bombay to-day (Tuesday).

It is understood that Tariff Board will inquire into the question of granting protection to the Paper Industry.

The programme of the Board will be fixed after the arrival of the President.

PATHE

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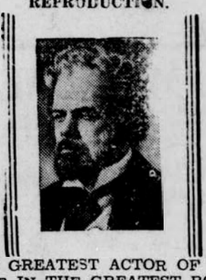

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1937

MEDICAL RELIEF IN VILLAGES

The problem of ensuring adequate medical relief for the vast millions of India was naturally one of the main subjects discussed at the 14th session of the Indian Medical Association at Madras during the week-end, just as it figured prominently at the 1st Bombay Provincial Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association held in this very city during the previous week-end. The Government of India, local Governments, doctors and the public in general have been seriously considering the problem for some years past, but we regret to note that the various conferences held for this purpose have not led to satisfactory tangible results, while the state of public health in the country and the provision of medical relief continue to be as unsatisfactory as ever. The position is deplorable in rural areas whereon an average there is only one dispensary for 60,000 persons. One is not, therefore, surprised to note from the Public Health Commissioner's Report that the average mortality in India per 1,000 of the population, which was 22 in 1932, rose to 24.9 in 1934. Such a state of things calls for something more than academic discussion or pious resolutions, for prompt action by Governments and local bodies with the help of such assistance as they may secure from the public.

Work For Congress Ministries

Dr. B. C. Roy, the President of the Madras Conference, touched upon a number of subjects but did well to lay special stress on the provision of medical relief for the masses in the villages. Justly expecting appreciable progress from the Congress Governments whose ideal, "is service to the dumb downtrodden, oppressed, afflicted masses," Dr. Roy said: "If the Congress Ministries are to justify their existence, they have to devise a scheme for the medical relief of the masses, they have to plan out an intensive campaign to dispel ignorance and superstition and to develop an intensive health consciousness of the people, which alone can effectively check the inroads of epidemic diseases and the immense mortality rate due to them; they have to break down the barriers of entrenched service interests, and bring the profession in direct touch with the masses and their needs." Dr. Roy also offered some specific suggestions about starting rural health centres. Of special importance is his suggestion about peri-patetic dispensaries about which he said: "They would not only give help to the suffering villagers, particularly in times of epidemics, but will also be very powerful agencies for propaganda against diseases such as we need urgently. In Bengal, a scheme of giving relief to the sufferers from Kala Azar and eye diseases, with the help of mobile dispensaries has been in operation for several years with remarkable results. People not only have benefited by the work of the men employed, but the consciousness of the people towards the method of prevention of some of these diseases has considerably been aroused." Good results may also be expected from the experiment recently made by the Bombay Government of offering subsidies to qualified practitioners prepared to work in villages. Congress Ministries may well be trusted to do all that is humanly possible to carry medical relief to the very doors of the villagers. But they can do but little unless a larger number of qualified medical men think more of public service than of their own prospects

Wanted More Doctors

It should, however, be noted in this connection that the number of allopathic doctors now available can hardly serve the needs of our innumerable villages, even if more of them can be pursuaded by any means to work in villages. Nor are our allopathic medical schools and colleges enough for this purpose, there being only 10 colleges and 28 schools in the whole country. More schools and colleges should be started; and, wherever possible, a college should offer two courses, one for graduates and the other for licentiates. It is also desirable from many points of view that Government should give due recognition to the properly qualified doctors following the Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicines and also to schools and colleges imparting instruction according to these systems on approved lines. It is not an easy task, in the absence of standardised tests in India in these systems, to distinguish properly qualified men from quacks and reliable teaching institutions from frauds. It is notorious that there are institutions in the country offering to confer the degree of M D in Homoeopathy after a course of instruction of only six months. Yet the task of standardising the tests in these systems should be attempted and due recognition should be given to those men who have gone through, and institutions who impart instruction in, a reasonably high and rational course of studies, including, in every case, a sound knowledge of the essentials of physiology and anatomy. The indigenous systems should be modernised and developed and fully utilised in the huge task of carrying medical relief to the lakhs of villagers in the country.

The Spider And The Flies

Our local Anglo-Indian contemporary appears to be so much concerned at the delay that is occurring in the birth of the Federation that it has come out with a strong admonition to the Indian princes that their present 'laissez-faire' policy in respect of that great "boon" is jeopardising not only their own best interests but also those of their country as a whole. It does not appear as strange to our contemporary that the majority of these princes should not know their own "best interest" in spite of four years of strenuous propaganda carried on both in public and behind the scenes by official and pro-official agencies to enlighten them on the "inestimable blessings" that will accrue to them from their accession to the Federation. People in British India, too, were subjected to similar propaganda, but somehow or other it has left them cold and, so, not much breath is now wasted in either official quarters or in their mouth-pieces in the Anglo-Indian press to convince them that their salvation lies in wholeheartedly acclaiming the Federation as at present planned. On the contrary, our Bori Bunder contemporary seems now to be anxious to try its hand at the game of "divide and rule". It tells the princes that if they do not grasp the present opportunity, which is so favourable to them, "the movement within British India for a federal union which excludes the States" is likely to become stronger and stronger and a Federation of British Indian provinces alone might materialise in the end. And such a Federation, says our contemporary, might prove a greater danger to them than the present federal scheme can ever possibly be.

The princes are, thus, presented by our contemporary with a choice between the devil and the deep sea. But if the princes will only reflect a little, disregarding both the veiled threats and the unseemly cajolings of the parties interested in inveighling them like so many flies into the spider's parlour of the Federation, they will realise that their staying away from the present sinister trap of Federation can not only not bring them any harm, but may positively help them in their future relations with British India. They will do well to understand once for all that ultimately it will be the goodwill of the people of India as a whole, including their own "subjects," that will form the best and most lasting security of their rulership and that no amount of "protection" of an alien Power can be an effective substitute for such security. By joining the Federation as at present devised they will not only jeopardise their existing rights but will also deeply antagonise the people in British India, who have sworn to give the Federation a short shrift. But, if they stand aloof from the Federation, they will in no way be any losers thereby but will help the people in the British Indian provinces to snap asunder the fresh fetters which their British rulers have devised for them in the cunning disguise of generous gifts. The British Indian provinces, when left to themselves, will know how to deal with all such "gifts". The princes may well watch and see how a Federation of these provinces alone progresses, before they make their choice to join it. But, now they must beware of walking into the British spider's parlour the door of which is held open so invitingly for them.

WARDHA EDUCATION SCHEME

Criticism Of The Curriculum

(By Yamuna Hirlekar, M.A.).
II

The curriculum recommended by the Wardha Committee has no option as has been said before, and covers so many varied subjects including botany, zoology, astronomy and what not, to be studied by the end of fourteen years! Such a prodigy of learning is unheard of in any country of the world. And the whole thing appears simply astounding when we come to know the distribution of time to various subjects in the school time tables as shown below:

The basic craft	3 hrs. 20 minutes.
Music, drawing and arithmetic	40 minutes.
The mother tongue	40 minutes.
Social studies and general science	30 minutes.
Physical training	10 minutes.
Recess	10 minutes.
	5 hrs. 30 minutes

Against Child Psychology.

According to this, out of a period of 5 hours and 30 minutes in school 3 hours and 20 minutes are to be spent in the basic craft which is predominently spinning and weaving. If the members of the Committee believe that children between 7 and 14 will be able to sit at a craft for such a long period everyday without thorough exhaustion, I can only say that they will be soon disillusioned if the recommendation is put in practice. On the top of it, they recommend that boys should undertake spinning at home in addition to school work! And when are they to study the other subjects, may I ask? Then the three subjects, music, drawing and arithmetic absolutely unconnected with one another, are to be taught in 40 minutes with no work at home. Similarly, social studies and general science which include about a dozen subjects such as civics, history, different religions and botany, zoology, astronomy and others are to be taught in 30 minutes per day to children between seven and fourteen! Even if imparting of knowledge to the child were like transfusion of blood, to be accomplished directly and immediately, the process would take some time and yet the the members of the Committee are optimistic and ambitious enough to accomplish the marvel by the touch of a magic wand as it were! Ten minutes are allotted to physical training. As in the case of recess, the period will be over by the time children arrange themselves and become ready for the sport. One is constrained to remark that the whole distribution of time displays utter lack of knowledge of child psychology.

Wanted More Industries.

It is strange that teachers are warned against "extracting the maximum amount of labour from children, whilst neglecting the intellectual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training," but the distribution of the time allotted to the different subjects has itself been made in contradiction with this warning. The disproportionate time and importance given to a craft will be responsible for the very mistake against which a warning is particularly issued.

One would expect that a report which is primarily designed to give vocational bias to education would mention a large number of vocations which might be taken up in school, but on the contrary it mentions only half a dozen of them including agriculture, gardening and leather work. It is true that agriculture needs to be improved but more prooduce will not necessarily improve the condition of the agriculturist so long as he has to export grain while starving himself. It will only result in depression of value of the agricultural product. The pressure on land is increasing whereas the tendency in other countries is to decrease the pressure on land. What is wanted in India is more industries and less pressure on land. Leather work is good in its way, but what about new industries, which must be crea-

(Continued on page 10, column 1)

OUR LONDON LETTER

De Valera's Blunder

From
Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 18.
(By Air Mail).

In spite of the "Happy Days are Here Again' atmosphere, few of the remaining optimists in the City find it easy to keep smiling on the eve of the Christmas festivities. First, the November employment figures took a bit of laughing off. The employment returns are probably the most sensitive, prompt and significant of all the trade indicators, and the increase in unemployment of 109,000 in November followed a rise of 51,000 in October and of 30,000 in September.

Another Slump?

All agree that the large increase last month cannot possibly be attributed to seasonal factors and the rise was ominously well spread over the different industries with the emphasis on building, textiles, motor and aircraft, electrical apparatus and hotels. Although the popular, "sunshine", Press stresses the obvious fact that employment is higher than a year ago, the City knows that the only important thing is the present trend, and if the big November drop means that the trend in employment has now turned downward, a progressive decline in industrial production—that is, a slump in industry—is practically certain.

Steel Monopoly

Secondly, the city is just beginning to realise what British industry as a whole may have to pay for the steel monopoly. This monopoly has been built up with direct Government encouragement over the past five years, so no one knows quite how it will work out in the next depression. If, however, the steel barons are going to use their semi-monopoly power to hold up steel prices artificially—and they have already decided to "stabilise" present high prices for the next twelve months—the next depression is likely to be a big one. For, as steel is the most important raw material of nearly all the capital goods industries, it is feared that an artificially high price for it must have a disastrous effect when the demand for capital goods begins to sag. A far wider range of enterprise will appear not worth while from the profit-making angle and the depression will tend to be wider and deeper than if steel prices were allowed to follow the sharp fall in demand which occurs at the beginning of a depression.

Federation Of British Industries

Meanwhile we see that the Federation of British Industries has now sabotaged the efforts in connection with the Anglo-American trade agreement. Although addressed to the world at large, the F. B. I's statement reads very much like an ultimatum to the British Government, which is, after all, the willing servant of the class which the F. B. I. represents. First, says the F. B. I., if you are thinking of upsetting the present set-up of British tariffs, which at the moment suits us very well, think again. Second, the very idea of moving British tariffs any way but upwards simply appals us. In fact as soon as we begin to feel the slightest drought, we are going to see that they are raised sharply. America, of course, is quite different, they say. She ought to low her tariffs at once, so that we can have a bigger slice of her nice large market. After that we might begin to consider "negotiations" for giving something in exchange. Moreover, the F. B. I. defends its uncompromising attitude with quite refreshing frankness. It trusts the Americans about as far as it can see them; and no doubt the American manufacturers feel much the same way about the charming British. If Britishers give those Americans the slightest loophole, the F.B.I., statement says, they will try to do us down-right, left and centre. They will dump their surplus manufactures in Britain, pinch our Dominion markets and start a vigorous war against British goods.

De Valera And Italy

The action of Mr. De Valera with regard to the recognition of Italy is looked upon here as something beyond a joke, even an Irish joke. It is suggested as an act of inconsistency, which can only be his own affair and which can be squared with his own conscience and his own people. I am told that the first the British Government knew of Mr. De Valera's decision to accredit a Minister to "the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia" was from Mr. De Valera's speech in the Dail on Tuesday last. Mr. De Valera imagines, no doubt with a measure of glee, he has taken another troublesome step for the British Government and the Commonwealth. The British press asserts that the British Government has every reason for accepting Mr. De Valera's assertion if it can, because the alternative interpretation of his act would be that Mr. De Valera is not only recognising the Italian conquest but is also throwing over the League, and is breaking on this issue with the British and Dominion Governments by re-

(Continued on page 9 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PLANNED EXPLOITATION

If there is one lesson more important than anyother which the Japanese nation has learnt at the hands of the western imperialistic nations it is that the trade should follow the flag and it has put this lesson to effective use even more promptly than its teachers. Following on the heels, so to say, of Japan's invading soldiers on Chinese soil there have always been representatives of trading, mining, and various other economic interests in search of new markets and new fields for exploitation. This economic exploitation of conquered territories is being carried out by Japan with a thoroughness and foresight that must put Western economic experts and authors of planned systems to shame. Korea and Manchukuo afford practical examples of such planned economic exploitation. Japan is now seeking to follow the same methods in the newly occupied Chinese area. The cabinet is reported to have approved of a basic plan for the exploitation of North China and if the semi-official Domei news agency is to be believed, the establishment of a holding company under whose control several subsidiary companies will be formed for the exploitation of various industrial fields in the province is being taken in hand.

MR. JINNAH'S INVITATION

There is nothing new or helpful in Mr. Jinnah's public address at Calcutta. He merely reiterated vaguely his usual demand for the political, economic and other rights of Muslims. As regards his invitation to Pandit Nehru to come and sit with the Muslims in order to formulate a constructive ameliorative programme, which would give immediate relief to the poor, all unprejudiced persons will admit that the Congress President and the Congress and all the Congress Governments have already formulated and are now working out such programmes for the relief of the poor of all communities. However, if what Mr. Jinnah really wants is the resumption of the negotiations between him and the Congress, the latter will not be slow to respond to his invitation if he is in a mood to give and take. One sign of such a mood would be an assurance from him either to stand by the terms which, according to Rajen Babu, he accepted two years ago in his negotiations with him or at least to make those terms the basis for fresh negotiations.

A GAIN TO HARIJANS.

A valuable right has been secured to the Harijans of Madras by a recent judgment of the appellate bench of the Madras High Court, which has held that the Madigas—an "untouchable" caste of a very "low" grade in Hindu Society—are eligible to vote in the election of the Dharmakarthas or trustee-managers of the well-known Sri Parthasarathy Temple in that city. Their lordships, Justices Venkatasubba Rao and Abdur Rahiman, who heard the appeal, were of the opinion that though the Madigas had not exercised the right for the last 90 years, that fact alone could not destroy their legal rights. The trial judge, Justice Pandurang Raw, had referred to the existence of a strong sentiment against the participation of "untouchables" in the management of temples, but their lordships rightly observed that they could not be guided by "sentiments" alone. Though this judgment will not confer on these Harijans any right of entry into the temple, they will henceforth be entitled at least to vote in the election of the trustee-managers of the temple. If the electorate, inclusive of these Harijan voters, should elect trustee-managers who are favourable to the entry of Harijans in the temple, there will be no legal bar to such entry, were these trustees to decide to throw the temple open to all classes of Hindus without exception.

A REVEALING CONFESSION

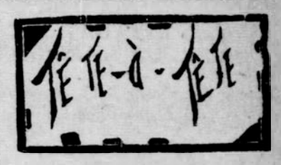
Very deserved tributes were paid to Indian womanhood by Lord Belhaven, who recently visited this country after an absence of seventeen years. He rightly noted that the entry of women in the social and political spheres has made a complete change in the social fabric of India. A fair share of the success Mahatma Gandhi achieved in his epoch-making movement must be attributed to the ungrudging service and sacrifice of India's fair sex, and they have made their mark in many other fields of national regeneration. Lord Belhaven, indeed, was so impressed by the progress of Indian women that he observed that he could not help realising with regret that during his service of over twenty years in India he had met and known only half the nation—and that not the better half! This is a revealing confession indeed and it will be warmly appreciated in this country.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

The biennial report of the Indian Olympic Association, extracts from which will be found on another page, is a record of slow and steady, if not very satisfactory, progress. The Association has done yeoman's service since its foundation for fostering the love of athletics in the public mind, in fighting the lamentable apathy which exists in this country for physical culture, in organising championship meetings and, above all in the discovering and developing of talent. India is yet woefully behind the rest of the world in athletics, wrestling and hockey being, of course, the most notable exceptions. India's performance in the Berlin Olympaid helped only to reveal the extent of the leeway we have yet to make before we can take our right place in international sports. The Indian Olympic Association is doing its level best towards that end, but it needs a better appreciation and a more generous help from the public. We have now in India one of the finest stadiums in the world; it is much more necessary to have sportsmen who will keep India's colours flying in the next Olympics.

PAMPHLET ON PROHIBITION

"Drink In India"—Some Facts and Figures" is the first of a series of pamphlets issued by the Indian Conciliation Group, London, "with a view to a better public understanding of some of the problems of modern India". It is written by the Rev. Herbert Anderson, who for many years was a foremost temperance worker at Calcutta and has actively interested himself in the Indian Prohibition movement even after his return to England. This fact has helped him to compress into the eight pages of his booklet most of the essential facst and figures in support of the movement. He says that the movement was suggested by Gokhale as far back as in 1912. But it is a pity that Gakhale's followers are at best lukewarm about it. The author hopes, however, that under Congress influence, with the active support of the Indian womanhood, "this wonder of an impassioned drive against the drink evil" will wholly succeed and inaugurate "the coming of ideal kingdom" of which Poet Tagore sang in the memorable lines beginning with: "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high" and ending with: "Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my Country Awake."



LION BEHAVES LIKE RABBIT
—Headline.

Another uncharitable reference to the decline of British prestige!

* * *

A British educationist says: "If I had an aeroplane, an interpreter and a secretary for years I could make a valuable contribution to the solution of problems of Indian education."

Such a wild statement is hardly a tribute to his countrymen who have had all these and more facilities and yet have been unable to solve this problem during their rule of over a hundred years.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah has asked President Jawaharlal Nehru to "come and sit with the Muslims".

The President can have no hesitation in doing so. But is Mr. Jinnah prepared to sacrifice the razor-edge crease of his foreign clothes by squatting on the ground with the common Muslims?

* * *

Said the Muslim League dictator:—

"We want our rights, we want our interests to be protected in black and white."

The evening dress colour scheme naturally appeals to the elegant Mr. Jinnah!

* * *

Opening the All-India Educational Conference, Sir N. N. Sircar said: "We cannot live as people of this modern world unless we can educate our millions".

The Government of India, however, is so ultra-modern that it prefers to spend money on the army rather than on education.

* * *

There were many in the country, he said, who were not yet alive to the present perilous position where "our nation has been placed through the failure of our rulers in the past to provide adequate education to our people."

Being a modest man Sir N. N. did not refer to the distinguished achievements of our present rulers.

* * *

Says a writer in Bori Bunder Minor:—

"The rumour is gaining ground that Congress Premiers are attending the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee for the purpose of conferring among themselves and with the Working Committee on the question whether the time has not come for them to quit office!"

With the Anglo-Indian Press it seems to be yet another case of wish being father to thought!

* * *

In his Christmas broadcast the Archbishop of Canterbury appealed to the individual in the home to bear witness to Christianity "openly and courageously".

As "openly and courageously" as the British Archbishop who gives unqualified approval to such un-Christian acts as bombing of villages on the North-West Frontier?

* * *

Fishy Story——

An Association for the Abolition of Round Fish Bowls has been formed in United States of America.

It must have been sponsored by manufacturers of square fish bowls

* * *

Thieves who stole a case containing relics from the tomb of Tutankhamen—"King Tut"—valued at £350 are believed to have been under the impression that it held beef extract.

The poor blighters. Evidently the curse of the Pharaohs was on them already!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The Council of the Muslim League is contemplating to pass a resolution thanking Signor Mussolini for his great solicitude for Muslims.

(2) The princely patrons of the Cricket Club of India are now more than ever convinced that C. K. Nayudu is absolutely off-form.

* * *

The bright young thing came into the room and smiled at her mother.

"Mother", she said. "I must have some money for a new dress. Will you ask daddy for it?"

"Ask him yourself, dear," was mother's reply. "You are getting married in a month's time and you must have some practice."

U. P. Leaguers Threaten Direct Action

OPPOSITION TO JOINT ELECTORATES

Shaukat Ali's Ominous Speech

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, December 27.

The Muslim League Political Conference held at Mahagaon (Allahabad) passed a resolution threatening that, if the U. P. Government introduced joint electorates in the election of local bodies, the Muslims would start civil disobedience. It urged the Government to maintain the spirit of the Communal Award in the election of local bodies.

The Conference expressed no-confidence in the Congress Ministry in U. P., because, in its opinion, it had failed to protect the interest of minorities, Labour and agriculturists. It also criticized the Government for not doing anything to reduce the rate of interests on agriculturists' debts.

The Conference threatened boycott of British goods if the Palestine question was not solved to the satisfaction of Muslims.

SHAUKAT ALI'S OMINOUS OUTBURST

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, December 27.

Several thousand Muslim attended the Muslim League flag hoisting ceremony this afternoon in the Mahomed Ali Park. The flag was hoisted by Maulana Shaukat Ali, who delivered an ominous speech.

A long procession of Muslims started from the Jumma Masjid after an impressive ceremony of reciting verses from the Koran. Muslim leaders stood on the balcony of the mosque and recited the verses, while the procession below repeated these verses.

In the course of a sensational speech Maulana Shaukat Ali warned the Congress not to fight with Muslims with whomsoever else it might fight. Muslims, he said, had ruled over India for one thousand years. The Congress Muslim Mass Contact Movement would become a Muslim mass conflict movement, if the Congress did not come to an amicable settlement with the Muslims. He regretted that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his enthusiasm, had uttered certain unwarranted sentiments against the speaker and Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Pandit Jawaharlal had said that they were now tired men.

Referring to himself the Maulana said that even at this age he would not run away from the battle for religion and freedom. Muslims, he said, would never tolerate insult to their religion. They could be easily mobilized for any fight.

Maulana Shaukat Ali made somewhat of a novel point when he said that even if Muslims were wiped out from India in any struggle, they could have the consolation that their co-religionists would still remain spread over the world, in Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Palestine. But if Hindus were wiped out from India, the Hindu race would have no trace in the whole world. "You have no other country", the Maulana told the Hindus.

The Maulana, while throwing these ominous hints, also declared that Islam was essentially a religion of peace. In his view Hindu-Muslim relations were never worse than at present. He declared that the Congress could not take any progressive step until the communal problem was satisfactorily settled.

BENGAL PREMIER'S THREAT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

"If for demanding the rightful place for the Muslims in the Government of the country and in other spheres of life, I am dubbed a communalist, I plead guilty to the charge; if for taking steps to raise the members of my community socially, politically and economically, I am called a communalist I will gladly accept that appellation. The truth is that in the present atmosphere of our country it is becoming very difficult for the two sister communities to work in harmony and union in almost all matters and I am convinced there is no other course open to us except to organise ourselves through a separate organisation like the All-India Muslim Students' Federation. But while we will go on in this way, we shall never fail to co-operate with any other sister community on equal and honourable terms. Only we are not going to be camp-followers and slaves under Hindu Raj".

Thus declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah in his introductory remarks as President of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation which commenced its first session this evening at Mahomed Ali Park.

Many distinguished Muslim leaders attended including the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, the Nawab of Dacca and Sir Sadulla, Premier of Assam, Mr. S. A. Aziz, ex-Minister of Bihar, Dr Syud Hussain and Sir Hassan Suhrawardy.

PRESS PROPAGANDA

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq who opened the conference, made a vehement speech denouncing what he characterised as persistent press propaganda against him and his Cabinet. He attributed this hostile attitude of the Bengal Press towards him to the fact that he happened to be a Muslim. (Cries of 'shame' 'shame').

"Don't cry 'shame' " shouted out Mr. Fazlul Huq. "It annoys me. I have heard such cries being uttered from several platforms before this. The time has come for direct action on the part of Muslims who have a drop of Muslim blood in them, to stop this sort of propaganda which is as insidious as it is destructive."

Continuing the Bengal Premier described such campaign as communalism of the worst type. He also warned his dictators that he had got a stern rod for all of them and God willing, he hoped to be able to banish this type of communalism from this province.

He concluded by exhorting the Muslims all over the province to unite under one banner and on one platform for he foresaw a fight between the two sister communities coming surely.—United Press.

CHOICE FOR INDIAN PEOPLE

Munshi On 20 Years Of Non-Violence

AHMEDABAD, December 27.

"If India is free the world will become free", declared the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, Government of Bombay, addressing a public meeting to-night at the Congress House. He added: "One question awaits solution, not only before the youth of the world, but before men, women and children of every country. Do you want individual freedom, nationalism and democracy or do you want to be a helpless limb of the terrific State machine as conceived by the statesmen of Central and Eastern Europe?

Do you want to pursue the path of non-violence and peaceful persuasion, or of violence and coercion and complete domination of the power of the State over the lives of its subjects?

You have trodden the former path for the last twenty years. You have forged a new technique based on non-violence. Are you going to forsake it for the wilderness of class war and coercion? If the youth of the country accept the first solution, India will be nearer her goal than ever before."

ADDRESS TO LABOUR

Later addressing a meeting of the Labour Association the Hon. Mr. Munshi said:—

"You, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, have proved that Labour and Capital can work harmoniously and can benefit both if you are contented and if Ahmedabad has been rich and peaceful for the last twenty years, the credit goes to the non-violent methods adopted by you. If anybody asks you to depart from those methods, he wants to destroy what you have built and lead you into the dangerous path of conflict and ultimate disaster."—A.P.

1,300 Miles In 8 Hours

AUCKLAND, Dec. 27.

The flying boat "Centaurus" arrived. It has covered 1,300 miles from Sydney in eight hours.—Reuter.

IQBAL—A WORLD FIGURE

Tributes To India's Great Poet-Philosopher

Explaining the idea which Sir Mohommed Iqbal had developed in his poems, Mr. Faiz Tyabji said in a public lecture held under the auspices of the P. E. N. India Centre, International Book House, Esplanade Road, on Monday, that Iqbal had gone further than Hafiz and Robert Browning, as he had advocated that one should seek troubles if one were to be roused to action.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, in doing honour to the great Poet, made appreciative references and said: "Iqbal with his deep study of the Poetry and the Philosophy of the East and the West has now become a world figure."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding on the occasion, observed that if some master-hands were to translate his Urdu poems into English and any of the Indian languages then he felt sure that they would be rendering a great service to humanity and India.

A WORLD FIGURE

Poets all the world over, said Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, were mostly poets, but it was not exceptional to find philosophers among them.

"Vyas," the speaker continued, "was both a poet and a philosopher; almost all the great poets of old Iran were philosophers, that is, exponents of the 'Sufi' philosophy. Jalal-ud-din Rumi is known both as a poet and a philosopher. Dr. Rabindranath combines in him the highest qualifications of both the poet and the philosopher of the best order. Iqbal belongs to that category and like Dr. Tagore has made his muse look in the direction of patriotism too."

"But perhaps living as they both do in the stress and turmoil of the present times, they could not overlook the national awakening and had perforce to bend their energy that way."

"Iqbal with his deep study of the Poetry and the Philosophy of the East and West," the speaker remarked, "has now become a world figure."

THE NOTE OF PATRIOTISM.

Turning to his output in the direction of pure poetry, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri was impressed greatly by the intensity of feeling with which the great poet had struck the note of patriotism. A call in that direction was necessary for every son and daughter of present day India, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Tagore, Sir Mohommed Iqbal and almost every verse writer in the languages of India had knocked at that door with all the eloquence at their command and Iqbal's verses occupied no mean place there.

"In politics, perhaps, he does not see eye to eye with his Hindu brethren," Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri continuing said: "But there is not mistaking the fact that in his love for Hindustan, in the pride that he takes in being an Indian, he is as insistent as a Hindu. His religion does not come in the way there."

ORIGINAL EXPOSITION OF PHILOSOPHY.

Iqbal's exposition of philosophy was neither the orthodox kind of Musalman, philosophy, nor yet the Hindu's nor the European's. It was original and individual. Iqbal pleaded for action with the same vitality that Bhagvat Gita pleaded for Karma—finding that Islamic Pantheism like the Hindu intellectualism had destroyed the capacity for action.

With regard to Iqbal's attempt to reconstruct Muslim religious philosophy, the speaker said that he had done so after paying due regard to the philosophical traditions of Islam in the light of recent developments in the various domains of human knowledge. A bold venture, he added, but entirely suited to one who was thoroughly conversant with both the old and the modern aspects of the subject.

ADVOCATE OF STRENUOUS LIFE.

Voicing his mild protest for the description given to Sir Mohommed Iqbal as an Urdu Poet in relation to modern culture, Mr. Faiz Tyabji remarked that Iqbal was something more, a Persian Poet, and that he had openly said in one of his poems that he wanted to speak to a wider audience.

After referring to his activities as a Poet, Philosopher and a Teacher, Mr. Tyabji said that Iqbal was born at Sialkot and his ancestors were Pundits who hailed from Kashmir.

After recalling his deep attachment to Prof. Arnold and Sir Abdul Qadir, the speaker referred to a phase in the life of Iqbal, when he made a resolution or threatened to make one that he would not write any more poetry, as the need of the hour was action. It was only after Sir Abdul Qadir and Sir Thomas Arnold requested him not to renounce poetry and to take it up as action itself, that he resumed writing verses.

Referring to the lectures he gave in religious thoughts in the reconstruction of Islam, the speaker cited some verses and translating them, said that the idea could be best expressed by those lines. They said, in effect, that the wine of Islam might be old, but it was so warm that it would burst the bounds of the decanter and shatter all confinements and restrictions.

Mr. Tyabji then explained the idea which Iqbal had developed in his works, that life, to be worth living, had to be a strenuous life. Iqbal had gone further than Hafiz and Robert Browning, as he had said that if one were to be roused to action, one should seek troubles. One should scorn the life of ease and happiness and court trouble. And all this, the speaker concluded, Iqbal conveyed in his poems with an extraordinary sweetness and brilliant eloquence.

REVOLUTIONISED URDU POETRY

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in his concluding remarks thanked Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and Mr. Faiz Tyebji for their illuminating addresses Mr. Brelvi gave details of the life of Iqbal and said that the poems he wrote revolutionised Urdu Poetry,—ushered in a new era in its history, enriched Urdu literature for all time and contributed in no small measure to the awakening of the Muslim community. His poems had become the subject of discussion in colleges and learned societies, in periodicals, books; they had become part of the curricula of universities; many of them were being sung as national songs, and others were quoted by speakers, politicians and preachers in their speeches and, above all, they were sung in streets of remote villages as well as cities in all parts of India. Mr. Brelvi continued:—

His Persian poetry does not always reach the height of power and perfection that characterises most of his Urdu poems. But his Persian poems served one great purpose. Not only did they carry his message to the world outside India but also brought home to it his greatness as a poet. It may be noted here that Prof. Nicholson of Cambridge translated his Persian poem "Israre Khudi" (Secrets of Being) in English and this greatly helped to spread the fame of Iqbal among the English-knowing world.

TRANSLATE HIS POEMS

It is unfortunate that his Urdu poems have not yet been translated in English and other languages. If some master hands could translate many of them into some of the Indian languages as well as English, without missing the spirit behind them I have not the slightest doubt not merely that the literature embodied in these languages will be enriched beyond measure but also the great and good work of promoting better understanding and greater goodwill among different races, creeds and communities would be much facilitated. For it is no exaggeration to say that, though there have been great poets in Urdu, the works of no Urdu poet contain a richer mine of the treasures of Oriental, particularly Islamic, philosophy and culture and of all that is best and most ennobling in the thought of the East and the West than those of Iqbal.

SPIRIT OF ISLAM

True Muslim as he is, it is not surprising that the distinctive feature of his poetry is the spirit of Islam which pervades it. But that spirit is no sectarian one. The Islam which he seeks to interpret is the Islam of the Prophet and his immediate followers, who truely practised democracy and the brotherhood of man, who made no distinction between human beings, who judged men and women by their conduct rather than their beliefs, the breath of whose nostril was toleration, and who led mankind by the sheer force of their character and their unselfish service of their fellow-men

UNIVERSAL APPEAL

"As Sirdar Umrao Singh, a well-known critic truly points out, though those poems of Iqbal which are inspired by spirit of Islam, are outwardly addressed to the world of Islam, they have a universal appeal and may be compared to Bhagawat Gita because, as in the case of the latter, their purpose is to emphasise that if human society is to continue and make progress its activities must be inspired by religious philosophy and that divorce from it would lead to decay and ruin and that there must be preserved a healthy balance of spiritualism and materialism.

"If we realise this true purpose of Iqbal, we shall be able to explain the apparent change in him after his visit to Europe. His poems written before that visit breathed a spirit of patriotism, and it was in this period that he wrote that great and popular song which fully deserves to be India's national song ("Sare Jahan-se-Achcha Hindustan Hamara") After his return from Europe, his poems are informed more and more by the religious spirit The explanation is easy and obvious. Having observed and studied the conditions in Europe he realised that patriotism was not enough and that nationalism alone would lead humanity to disaster unless the corrective of the truly religious spirit, which made the whole world kin, was applied".

'SERVICE TO URDU

Concluding Mr. Brelvi said:—

"The debt which Urdu poetry owes to Iqbal is incalculable. That poetry had sunk low after the disappearance of the Moghul Court. Shibli, Hali, Dagh and Akbar not merely revived its glory but they also, particularly Hali, gave a new and purposeful character to it and elevated its status. But it was left to Iqbal to raise it to a height it had never reached before at least in its noble purpose, if not in its technical perfection, so much so that his poetry is an invaluable treasure not merely of those who speak and read Urdu and Persian but of all India. Few greater services can be rendered to India and humanity than to have Iqbal's poems translated in all the principal languages of India, Asia and Europe. In beautiful language they constitute a valuable guide to humanity in its onward march to Truth and Progress and, to nations like India which have awakened from a long sleep they present a new hope and a new mission and if the observance of Iqbal Day helps in some way to bring about this happy result the effort of its organisers will not have been vain".

Bomb Thrown At Soldiers

HAIFA, Dec. 27.

A bomb was thrown in a cafe here where there were 50 soldiers and police.

Private Mott of the Essex Regiment seized it and threw it on the roadway where it exploded harmlessly

A private of the North Staffs also died of wounds received in the operations against the rebels on the Hills of Galilee.—Reuter.

King's Consent To Princess Frederika's Marriage

LONDON, Dec. 26

A Court Circular from Sandringham announces that the King held a meeting of the Privy Council at 6 p.m at which were present the Duke of Gloucester the Duke of Kent and the Earl of Athlone acting for the Lord President.

It is understood that the King gave formal assent for the marriage of Princess Frederika of Brunswick to Prince Paul of Greece

As the Princess is the great grand daughter of Queen Victoria the King's assent is necessary before the marriage can take place.

It is many years since a meeting of the Privy Council was held the day after Christmas.—Reuter

PARIS TRANSPORT STRIKE

Employers And Employees Accept Premier's Mediation

PARIS, December 27.

The employers and employees in the Paris transport trade affected by the present strike have accepted in principle the proposal of mediation by the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

FIRE IN BYCULLA GARAGE

TUESDAY, 2-30 A. M.

A minor fire broke out in a garage attached to a saw-mill at Ghorapdeo Cross Road early on Tuesday morning in which a man received burns and the engine of a lorry was badly damaged. Seven fire-engines were rushed to the scene and the fire was extinguished in 15 minutes. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage to property is estimated to be Rs. 1,000.

It appears that three persons were repairing the lorry when the petrol tank suddenly burst into flames.

Sub-Inspector Ismail of the Byculla Police is investigating. The injured man is detained in the J. J. Hospital.

Wardha Educational Scheme Under Fire

All India Conference Committee To Report On It

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27

Mr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, President-elect of the All-India Educational Conference, arrived here this morning and was received at Howrah station by Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr J. C Gupta, M.L.A., Prof. K. P Chattopadhyaya and other members of the Reception Committee

After inspecting a guard of honour by volunteers Mr. Reddi drove to Mr. Gupta's residence where he will be staying

The Conference will be opened at the Senate House by Sir Nilratan Sarkar this afternoon.—A. P

Nilratan Sirkar's Appeal At Students' Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

"We cannot live as people of this modern world, unless we can educate our millions", said Sir Nilratan Sircar, opening the All-India Educational Conference at the Senate House this afternoon.

He added many no doubt realised this position, but there were others in this country who were not yet alive to the present perilous position, where "our nation has been placed through the failure of our rulers in the past to provide adequate education to our people" He hoped the Conference would be able to make the Governments realise that deficit budgets could not be an excuse for failure to do this duty

When funds were available in India to meet the demand made during the Great War and very recently to meet the extraordinary police expenditure in Bengal Sir Nilaratan Sircar thought it should be the duty of the Conference to convince the ministers that the menace of illiteracy was no less serious than that of war and anarchy.

He further hoped the Conference would discuss the scheme of National education, which "our great countryman Mahatma Gandhi recently enunciated at Wardha."—A.P.

"PLAN TO SOLVE EDUCATION PROBLEM"

British Educationist Offers Valuable Contribution

CALCUTTA, December 27.

"After two months in India I realise the difficulties and complexities of the problem of education in this country. If I had an aeroplane, an interpreter and a secretary for two years I could make valuable contribution to the solution of problems of Indian education", observed Mr. G. T. Hankin, late Staff Inspector of the Board of Education, England, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the display of Exhibits of English Education in the City College yesterday. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mr Fazlul Huq, Premier and Education Minister, Bengal.

The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the India Government and contains about 250 photographs and diagrams. It is designed to illustrate the tendencies that are apparent to-day in the public system of education in England.—United Press.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. C. R. Reddi presiding over the thirteenth session of the All-India Educational Conference at the Senate Hall this evening said that Nationalism without intellectual leadership was nothing and that the University supplied intellectual leadership. Therefore, to stop university education would be suicidal

Referring to criticisms against the modern system of education, Mr. Reddi wondered if any system of education would be free from defects. As educationists, they should take note of what was pointed out by way of criticism and accept it in the right spirit but at the same time, they should not accept any and every form of remedy suggested by those who proposed to inaugurate a new era in society.

A PARTIAL TRUTH

Continuing Mr. Reddi observed that to say an educational system was a failure was a partial truth and generally speaking worse than untruth. On an analysis, it would mean that society itself was a failure and not the educational organisation which was one of the many factors that moulded the character of the younger generation.

Mr. Reddi dwelt on Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha Educational Scheme and pointed out that the original scheme had undergone considerable modification. Referring to the proposed Secondary Educational Bill of the Bengal Government, Mr. Reddi remarked, amidst laughter, that the justification of the Bill lay in the fact that it made education hopelessly secondary to other conditions.

BENGAL BILL

Mr S. K. Roy Chowdhury, Mayor and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, referring to the proposed Secondary Education Bill, deprecated the attempt at constituting the proposed Board of Secondary Education on communal lines and hoped that the Conference would consider whether any scheme of education could be evolved which would train every boy and girl in the country and fit him or her for his or her duties in life.

The Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri and Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru were among those present.—A. P.

WARDHA SCHEME CRITICISED

Resolution By All-India Educational Conference

CALCUTTA, December 27.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Educational Conference which met this morning considered several resolutions which have been tabled, criticising the Wardha Scheme of Education propounded by Mahatma Gandhi.

Some of these resolutions contended that it was of doubtful value, while other resolutions deprecated the tendency observable to allow the craft of teaching to loom is far too large in school instructions.

After prolonged discussion it was decided to refer this matter to the All-India Committee of twelve members with Principal Sheshadri as the President. Dr. Zakir Hossain who played a prominent part in drawing up the Wardha Scheme of Education has also been included in this Committee which was directed to submit its report by June 13, 1938.

Another resolution passed by the Subjects Committee opined that it was high time for India to have a National System of scouting and girl-guiding, which whenever necessary would be willing to co-operate with similar national associations in other countries of the World.—United Press.

BIJAPUR WEAVERS CONFER

Plea For Support To Hand-Loom Industry

(From Our Correspondent.)
GULEDGUDD, Dec. 27.

Bijapur Weavers' Conference met Guledgudd yesterday Mr. Vijayendrarao presided. Mr. Sakri, Chairman, of the Reception Committee detailed the pitiable condition of weavers.

The President while emphasising the undying nature of hand-loom industry, exhorted the weavers to adopt new methods of production, new patterns and work harder and organise Producers' Societies and put hand-loom industry on a sound and economic basis.

The appealed of the Ministry to help the industry.

To-day a number of resolutions asking Government and the public and the weavers to support the industry in various ways and to undertake an inquiry into hand-loom industry were passed The President and Chairman were authorised to represent the grievances to the Ministry.

The conference concluded with stirring appeal to the weavers to organise themselves by Mr. M. P. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary, who opened the Conference, promised help to the weavers in all possible ways.

Mr. Rao left for Hyderabad (Dn.), to attend the Economic Conference

Keen Contest At Karachi

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

Three thousand Congress members of Karachi, who constitute the electorate for electing four delegates, assigned to the city for the forthcoming session of the Congress at Haripura, will go to the polls on January 9. There are more than 30 candidates in the field for the four seats.—United Press.

Plea For All-India Students' Body

Calcutta Conference Deprecates Communal Organisation

CALCUTTA: December 27.

The All-India Muslim Students' Conference, held this morning at Albert Hall under the presidency of Prof. Humayun Kabir, adopted the following among other resolutions:—

"THIS CONFERENCE OF MUSLIM STUDENTS OF INDIA EMPHATICALLY DECLARES THAT IT IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTERESTS OF MOSLEM STUDENTS AS WELL AS THE STUDENT COMMUNITY IN GENERAL TO ORGANISE ON COMMUNAL LINE, AND IT IS FURTHER OF OPINION THAT IT IS THROUGH ONE ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' BODY, EMBRACING HINDUS, MOSLEMS AND OTHER COMMUNITIES THAT THE STUDENT MOVEMENT CAN BEST BE CONDUCTED."

Delegates from different Universities attended; Aligarh sending the largest contingent.—United Press.

PROBLEMS BEFORE MUSLIM STUDENTS

Bihar Ex-Minister Presides Over A. I. Federation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Syed Abdul Aziz, ex-Minister of Bihar, opening the first session of the All India Muslim Students' Federation confessed that he was most unwilling either to preside over or inaugurate the Conference, his reluctance not being due to lack of sympathy for students or indifference to public interest. He doubted the wisdom and necessity of having an organisation of Muslim students only and the prospect of success in their scheme. He, however, realised that students could not escape the environment wherein they lived and needs have a separate organisation of their own. In this chaotic condition in religious, political, social and economic life of Muslims, youths had not begun to bestir themselves a minute too soon.

Many problems cried for solution and Syed Aziz urged them to try to remedy the backwardness of the community and co-operate with others in all matters calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of people generally.—A. P.

Lothian Meets Rajen Babu

Talks With Bihar Premier For Two Hours And Lunches With Dr. Syed Mahmud

PATNA, Dec. 27.

Lord Lothian, who arrived here last evening, had over two hours' conversation with Mr. Rajendra Prasad this morning.

Thereafter he called on Mr. Sri Krishna Singh, the Premier, and was closeted with him for nearly two hours.

Their conversations with the Premier, when he was approached by the Associated Press, Lord Lothian said that he had a most friendly talk on varied subjects.

Lord Lothian later lunched with Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education. Mr. Sri Krishna Singh was also present.

Lord Lothian will leave for Calcutta to-night.—A. P.

Sinha's Dinner To Lothian

PATNA, December 27.

Lord Lothian who arrived here last evening was entertained by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha at dinner. Others invited include the Prime Minister of Behar, the Hon. Education Minister, Advocate-General, Justice Verma, Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay, Mr. C. P. N. Sinha, Prof. Abdul Bari.—United Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN ORISSA

Government Communique On "Premature Report"

CUTTACK, Dec. 26.

The following communique has been issued by the Governor of Orissa:—

Reports appeared in the Press a few days ago that the Retrenchment Committee in Orissa had already made proposals which would result in a saving of ten lakhs. The Committee have informed Government that they would like it to be known that this report is entirely premature and unfounded, as no conclusions have yet been arrived at, and it is impossible to arrive at any such conclusions as yet.—A.P.

Fractures Sequel To Car Accident

PATNA, Dec. 27.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister, who was injured in a motor accident at Daudnagar, in Gaya District, on the night of December 24 and was brought to Patna at 2 a.m. this morning by motor launch, was admitted into Patna General Hospital.

An X-ray examination this morning is said to have revealed "fractures of the second, third and fourth ribs, on the left thigh-bone—about the lower end—and the right thigh-bone—upper end". Medical report shows that his condition is satisfactory and is free from any complications.

The Hospital authorities have made special arrangements for the comfort of the Finance Minister.—A. P.

For Congress Presidentship

Nominations Won't Be Received Later Than January 3

ALLAHABAD, Dec 27.

The A. I. C. C. Office announces that January 3, is the last date for receiving nominations for the Congress Presidentship for the ensuing year.—United Press.

"DILEMMA" BEFORE AHMADIYYAS

To Join Or Not To Join Congress

QADIAN, Dec. 27.

In the course of his first address to the 46th session of the Ahmadiyya Conference, the head of the community declared the community had reached no decision in regard to joining the Congress or the Muslim League. The Ahmadiyyas could not accept the Congress creed unless the Congress declared in unequivocal terms that freedom of religious preaching and change of religion would be guaranteed. Also the Ahmadiyyas could not consider acceptance of the Muslim League creed until the League declared that Ahmadiyyas would not be debarred from membership of the League and from holding offices in the League and be eligible to stand for election to Central or Provincial Legislatures on the League ticket.

The galleries of the Conference "Pandal" were fully packed. The gathering numbering 25,000.—A.P.

STATE DRIVE AGAINST MYSORE CONGRESSMEN

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Dec. 25.

The dawn of every day brings almost without disappointment, the news of the passing of an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the hoisting of the National Flag and banning of meetings and lectures here or there. Doddaballapur was recently victimised under this order and at Kolar, Closepet and Chickballapur the poor village Patels have been served with notices to tender explanations, for the alleged sin of their having connection with the Congress movement by either being the Presidents of the local Congress Committees or for having arranged Congress meetings.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY MEMBER IN JAIL

Messrs. Narayana Setty, Member Mysore Assembly and President Magadi Taluk Congress Committee and Mr. Adirajiah, Shanbhog having refused to furnish interim security under Section 107 Cr.P.C. when they were asked by the First Class Magistrate at Closepet, they have been ordered to be placed in jail custody till the period of enquiry or until such time as the accused furnished security.

The District Magistrate, Kolar, served an order on Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, President Mysore State Congress Board, requiring him to desist from giving any expression misrepresenting the lawfully constituted Government and its policy, nor speak nor in any other manner in the Kolar District. If he does it, the order says, he should take the risk of being liable for criminal action.

Another picture of Nayudu being lionized at Hindu Gymkhana on Monday.

NAYUDU'S REPLY TO TEST SELECTORS

(Continued from page 12)

honi from the Catholic Gymkhana end and allowed only 1 run in his first over. A delightful boundary stroke by Roshan Lal off Gopaldas gave the batsman his 30 while 280 was put up for the side.

After an addition of 5 runs to this total Havewalla made way for Nimbalker to bowl from the Islam Gymkhana end. Roshan Lal hit the Kolhapur bowler to the stands and raised his side's total to 290.

Seeing that the batsmen had settled down and were scoring comfortably, Deodhar made quick changes in his attack. Gandhi, who was switched on in place of Nimbalker, proved effective, as he clean-bowled Roshanlal when the batting side's total was 299. The Punjab University 'Blue' had given his team a valuable 42, which included 6 fours, and occupied him at the crease for 73 minutes (299—7—42).

300 UP.

R. Wadker joined Hazare and sneaking a single off Gopaldass, he was responsible for sending up the 300 of the innings, which had lasted for 273 minutes. This meant that the pace of run-getting was more than a-minute-a-run. Like his colleague at the crease Hazare also opened out his shoulders and driving Gopaldas to the boundary entered on his double figures. Immediately after this the same batsman in trying to lift Gandhi gave a rather difficult catch to Gurtu, who had replaced Bannerjee on the field, but this was not accepted. Wadker took 2 runs instead and 320 was hoisted.

Wadker was, however, not destined to last long as an appeal for l.b.w. under the new rule against him was upheld by the umpire. Nimbalker, who was bowling in place of Gopaldas, was the man to benefit (320—8—14).

B.C. Khanna came in to bat at the fall of this wicket. The Hyderabad (Deccan) player announced his arrival with a four off Nimbalker and after adding 2 more runs to his score, he gave a difficult catch to Bose and was dropped. Driving the same bowler to the far screen Hazare reached his individual 50 after he had been batting for 94 minutes. This also increased the total to 330, while the next decade came soon after.

At 354 Khanna was bowled by Nimbalker. The leaving batsman had given 19 runs to his side (354—9—19). This brought in S. R. Godambe to partner Hazare, the latter now being his sixties. Nimbalker was taken off in favour of Habibullah when the total stood at 371.

382 FOR 9, AT TEA.

At tea Nayudu's team had made 382 for the loss of 9 wickets, Hazare and Godambe batting with 75 and 10 respectively.

Godambe faced Gandhi on resumption after the tea interval and a single from his bat brought Hazare opposite the bowler. Habibullah bowled from the Catholic Gymkhana end. With one run off the Rawalpindi man Hazare got to his individual 80.

400 UP

400 of the innings was signalled 15 minutes after tea. Major Nayudu's men had taken 373 minutes to make this total.

NEW BALL

Prof. Deodhar called upon Bannerjee to use the new ball. The batsmen showed scant respect for the new attack and took 11 runs in his over. Havewala was brought on in place of Habibullah at the opposite end. Hazare was scoring fast after the interval—a cup of tea seemed to have done him good and he was now in his nineties, having added 18 runs to his pre-tea score in 20 minutes.

HAZARE'S 100

Two consecutive fours off Bannerjee gave Hazare his century. The Indore batsman reached the boundary 14 times and had brilliantly worked at the wicket for 164 minutes for his three-figure total.

DOUBLE CHANGE

Deodhar made a double change in his attack, when at 430 he put on Gandhi and Havewala to bowl one over each before the stumps were drawn on Monday.

Nayudu's team had scored 433 for 9 wickets, Hazare and Godambe being together with 104 and 22 respectively.

MAJOR NAYUDU'S TEAM
(Second Innings)

K. V. Bhandarker, b Bannerjee	17
M. S Gurtu, c Mohoni, b Gandhi	4
M Bhagwandas, l-b-w b Gandhi	46
Major C. K Nayudu, c Vinoo Mankad, b Bannerjee	120
Mushtak Ali, c Habibullah, b Bannerjee	14
J Naoomal, l-b-w b Havewalla	9
Roshanlal, b Gandhi	42
V. S. Hazare (batting)	103
R. Wadker, l.b.w. (N), b Nimbalker	14
B. C. Khanna, b Nimbalkar	19
S. R. Godambe (batting)	22
Extras	23
Total (for 9 wickets)	433

Cricket fans rush to garland Nayudu on the crease. A man with child in his left arm and a garland in his right is seen hurrying to honour the veteran.

"Signal Triumph For Congress"

Rao Bahadur Renounces Title: Lingayat Leaders' Decision

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

Prominent Lingayats belonging to what is known as the party of Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Ex-M.L.C. at a meeting yesterday unanimously passed a resolution in favour of joining the Congress

Mr. Chikodi and Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, Ex-M.L.C., leader of another group of Lingayats, have today signed the Congress pledge and the latter has also renounced his Rao Bahadur title.

Interviewed on this, Mr Gangadharrao Deshpande remarked that this was a signal triumph for the Congress and would have its repercussions in the whole of Karnatak.—A. P

KARNATAK POLITICAL CONFERENCE

HUBLI, Dec. 27.

The Reception Committee of the Karnataka Political Conference to be held at Ranibennur next month, has recommended the names of the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Bombay, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Hanumantharao Kaujalgi of the A.I.S.A., to the presidentship. The final decision rests with the K.P. C.C.—A.P.

Reject Federation

Chak Conference Urges Implementing Of Congress Cabinet Resolution

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law, arrived in Sind in the week-end and were accorded enthusiastic reception at stations 'en route' to Chak, where they were taken in procession with Dr. Choitram and Prof Ghanshyam.

The Chak Conference was well attended, several Muslim M.L.A.'s being among those present.

Declaring the Conference open, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai emphasised the Congress did not stand for any particular religion, but for service to the poor He appealed to the Conference to promote communal unity and strengthen the hands of the Congress.

REJECT FEDERATION

The Conference adopted a resolution endorsing the Working Committee resolutions rejecting the Federation. Other resolutions before the Conference relate to assessment of land revenue in the Barrage Zone, Barrage debt and allied matters.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is arriving at Karachi on December 29 and leaving for Bombay on December 30.—A. P.

DRY LUNCH FOR BHULABHAI

Karachi Bar Association's Decision

KARACHI, Dec. 27

The Karachi Bar Association at a meeting held last week, unanimously decided to give a "dry" lunch in honour of Mr Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi, on December 30.—United Press.

BHULABHAI DESAI AT KARACHI

KARACHI, December 27.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law arrived in Sind in the week-end 'en route' to Chak. They were taken in procession with Dr. Choitram and Prof. Ghanshyan.—A. P.

SHAHIDGUNJ AGITATION

Five More Arrests On Monday

LAHORE, Dec 27

The Shahidgunj agitation continued to-day, when a batch of five Ahrar volunteers, who marched in a procession from Wazirkhan mosque to Shahidgunj, was arrested outside the Delhi Gate. Since the movement started 32 arrests have been made.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hamida-Gunga Bout

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is in connection with the untoward wrestling incident that took place on Sunday evening, with regards to the thrilling match between Gunga (Firozeuddin) and Hamida and the subsequent statement that Chaka Pahelwan has conveniently rushed to the Press and particularly your esteemed paper which stands for unadulterated truth that I write this letter.

Firstly I must emphatically inform the public at large that for this match in particular Chaka was never installed as a Referee or even as one of the judges, as Pandit Rajaram Trivedi will even corroborate and hence, I question Chaka's right to interfere and thus spoil a good day's sport.

It is for the elucidation for the Bombay public that I now pen these few lines and have to acquaint them with the fact that Chaka hails from Kalloo's Akhada.

All the same if Gama, Imam Bux and Hamida or any other wrestler labours under the hallucination as to their respective supremacy then, why not have them matched with Gunga or let Hamida be permitted a return match by his mentors at an early date? Would it not be thus fair and sporting? Even Edmond Kraemer admitted on the spot that Gunga was the better man and these words, coming from one as Kraemer are substantial enough.

Hamida incidentally left the stage a few minutes after the fight commenced. On returning to the stage, as the public are aware, he refused to let Gunga have the same hold and I must say herewith that Gunga was the master of the situation without being carried by parential pride.

However, I now leave it to the Bombay public in particular to form their own conclusion in this connection and I shall be indeed a happy father to have my doughty son try grips with Hamida once again and let the public judge once and for all the merits and demerits of the respective contestants. Whilst closing I regret the ugly incident and appeal to the public to hold their peace.

Thanking you, and in the meantime, I am, Yours ever for fair wrestling.

SADRUDDIN FOR GAMA BALIWALLA. Father of Gunga Pahelwan.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the statement of Chaka Pahelwan is entirely misleading will you kindly publish the following, in connection with the inconclusive wrestling bout between Gunga and Hamida?

Yesterday (Sunday, December 26, 1937) Chaka Pahelwan was not appointed a judge in the wrestling bout, Chaka Pahelwan was already informed that whenever there was a bout between Gunga's and Gama's men, he could not act as a judge, as he belonged to the Akhada of Kallo Pahelwan, relative of Gama Pahelwan. On the day of the bout between Hamida and Venkappa Burud, Chaka was not allowed to be the judge.

Again on Sunday, December 26, 1937, for the bout between Gunga and Hamida, the judge was Pandit Rajaram Trivedi and the referees were Mr. J. C. Maitra and Mr. Deoraj. Chaka Pahelwan was not the judge

Besides the judge had not declared that the bout had come to a close. The wrestling is supposed to continue and the Pahelwans are not expected to leave the arena, until the judge had blown his whistle and had given his verdict. No such verdict was given on Sunday evening. On the contrary, the referee, Mr. Deoraj said that the contest was undecided. In these circumstances the contest should have been continued. But Hamida left the arena and he went out of the stadium.

It may be also pointed out in this connection that in the rules of wrestling filed with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who had issued the license, it was clearly stipulated that the heels, the hips, the back and the head must touch the ground clearly for a successful registering of fall and then alone can it be considered that the Pahelwan had registered a fall. Nothing of the kind had happened here And Hamida went away of his own accord.

It is not customary that the man remaining in the ring is declared winner in the Indian wrestling. It is, therefore, declared that the wrestling was indecisive.

I have no doubt, that "Hamida" himself would appreciate the verdict of the referee. This is real sportsman spirit.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bombay, December 27.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Ahmedabad Tenants

T. T. DAGLI recounts the various grievances, like high rent, insufficient light, want of water etc. from which the tenants in Ahmedabad are suffering and appeals to the municipality and the Government to standardise the rents and to undertake the building of new sanitary dwellings for the poor and middle classes.

Worli Tenants' Association

A TENANT writes, "A meeting of the tenants of the D. D. Chawls at Worli was held on the Jamboree maidan on Sunday, the 26th December 1937 under the presidency of Mr. P. G. Kurup, and a resolution to start an association of the tenants of the chawls with the object of organizing and uniting them and work for the betterment of living conditions in consultation and co-operation with the administration was unanimously passed."

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H7.

Plight Of Hundreds Of Innocent Arabs In Palestine

Will Britain See Their Ordeals & Miseries Are Ended?

The Syro-Palestine Executive Committee has issued this statement regarding the Arab internees in the Palestine Prisons from Cairo on November 29:—

Being conscious of the fact that the Palestine Arabs will never acquiesce in the British policy of establishing a Jewish National home in the Holy Land the Mandatory Power, since its early days has always resorted to the application of the most stringent of measures and emergency laws against the Arabs. One of those measures, unprecedented in any history but perhaps in that of despotic and autocratic regimes, is the measure of interning Arab leaders and outstanding personalities in prisons and concentration camps. Although they attribute the reason for adopting this measure to their desire to establish law and order, yet the real aim of the authorities is to suppress the Arab national spirit and opposition to the Anglo-Zionist policy in the Holy Land.

Since General Strike

No sooner had the general strike of last year begun (April 19th, 1936), than the authorities deprived many Arab leaders of their liberty and hastened to intern them in gaols or concentration camps. By the end of the strike (October 12th, 1936), over 600 Arabs had been arrested. After the general strike the authorities did not give up this practice, and throughout the period between October, 1936, and September, 1937, there were always some leaders and youngmen interned.

When the late Mr. Andrews District Commissioner of Nazareth was murdered, large scale arrests of Arab leaders were made. This step was taken by the authorities in spite of the fact that there was no evidence whatever to prove that the murderers were Arabs; that the Arab Higher Committee and National Committees dissociated themselves with the murderers and expressed their deep sorrow and regret at the incident; that Arab public opinion did not condone the crime, and that the Arabs sincerely took actual part in the funeral services of the deceased official.

When the Government measures of early last month provoked the recent disturbances, further arrests were effected. At present, (November 29th, 1937) there are over 800 Arabs who throng the [illegible] concentration camps.

Method Of Arrest

[illegible] may be unaware of the exact situation in Palestine might imagine that these Arabs were interned consequent upon judicial proceedings. But the case is decidedly otherwise. Under the Emergency Laws and Regulations which are now the order of the day in Palestine, an arbitrary power of imprisoning people resides in the District Commissioners and their assistants. The procedure adopted is as follows:—The police or "informers" submit a "report" against outstanding leaders and politicians (whose activities are more than often legal and peaceful) to the District Commissioners, recommending their arrest and imprisonment.

Without preferring any general or specific charge against them, and without any judicial proceedings, the District Commissioner concedes immediately to the demand. There exist special printed "Arrest Forms" in the offices of the District Commissioner, and his only task is to fill in the blank spaces specially provided for, the name of the person to be arrested, with the relative period of internment. This period usually ranges from two to twelve months renewable at the discretion of the District Commissioners.

After the order had been signed and delivered to the police, the latter,—and usually in the early hours after midnight—arrest the accused at their homes and lead them handcuffed to the prison. This step is usually accompanied by such acts and behaviour as would frighten and terrorise the families of the arrested persons.

Yet in spite of all these arrests, law and order in the country were not improved. On the contrary disturbances and troubles increased; a fact which constitutes a verdict against this unwise Government policy, as well as a refutation to all police "allegations" and "reports" against the internees. Nevertheless, the authorities still persist in their measures and more arrests are being made every now and then.

"Extremists" And "Moderates"

The Government directs its wrath against a certain group of the Arab people; those who have always been known for their active, though always peaceful and legal opposition to the Zionist policy. Those people have been referred to as "radicals" and "extremists". By their move of arresting and imprisoning those persons, the authorities desire to pave the way for the advance to Arab leadership of what the British and Zionist Press call "moderates', with the hope and expectation that those so-called "moderates" will carry out a particular role favourable to the Zionist scheme. But it should be mentioned however that the nomenclature of "extremists" and "moderates" in Palestine, is a Zionist invention. All the Arabs are one in their opposition to the Anglo-Zionist policy, anti-Arab misleading propaganda notwithstanding.

The hundreds of Arab internees include persons of all classes. Among them are religious dignitaries, professional men, Government and municipal officials, labourers, merchants, peasants, school teachers, journalists and others. Among the imprisoned religious heads, there are Muftis, Sharia, judges, Imams and preachers. The manner in which those people have been arrested does not credit the reputation of the authorities. They are taken handcuffed from their homes like ordinary criminals, and when the Sharia Judge of Tulkarem protested against the said treatment, he was insulted and severely beaten by the Police.

The great majority of the prisoners are placed in the "Mazraa Concentration Camps," at a spot about three miles to the North of Acre. The others are taken into other prisons in the different parts of the country. In the meantime, the Government is erecting a new gaol—"The Sarafand Concentration Camps—at a spot about ten miles to the East of Jaffa, apparently for further arrests.

How Are They Treated ?

The Palestine law provides that persons of social standing who are imprisoned for ordinary crimes, are entitled to receive special treatment. This right is denied to the Arab internees. In spite of the fact that they are of social and political standing; that they are not criminals, and that they have been arrested and imprisoned without trial, those Arab prisoners are subjected to the worst kind of treatment ever extended to political prisoners in any part of the world. The following important points may be mentioned in support of this assertion:

(1) The "wooden huts" which constitute the 'Mazraa' gaol in the North of Acre, can neither resist the heat in summer nor the cold and rain in winter. When rain fell early this month, the floors of the huts were flooded with water and the prisoners had to spend their nights standing up. Furthermore the huts are situated in an unhealthy spot noted for its dampness and moisture.

(2) The internees sleep on "mats" similar to those used by the convicted criminals in the ordinary gaols. They are not allowed to bring beds or bedsteads from their homes.

(3) The huts are overcrowded with prisoners, in violation of all health principles and sanitary regulations.

(4) The food offered to the prisoners is very bad.

(5) The prisoners are allowed to spend their daytime in the small yard, in the centre of the prison but they must stay in their hut from 5 p.m. till 6 a.m. next morning. The water and necessary conveniences are placed in the yard, and the prisoners cannot have access to that yard between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(6) The prisoners—the majority of whom are Moslem Arabs—are thus prevented from carrying out their evening, and early morning prayers, because for thirteen hours they cannot obtain water to wash in preparation for prayers.

(7) The prisoners were further unable to carry out their religious duty of Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan, owing to the above mentioned difficulties.

(8) The guards in charge of the gaol treat the prisoners with harshness and rudeness. They often insult them, beat them, and place them in the "cells" for the least trivial reason.

(9) The lack of sanitation and health measures contributed to the ill-health of the prisoners, and many of them were consequently removed to hospitals, while others are apt to become ill at any moment.

A Hope And An Appeal

Such is the fate of those innocent hundreds of Arabs, in the gaols and concentration camps of the British authorities in the Holy Land.

The Arab and Moslem worlds should know of these facts, as well as the British people. It is high time for the latter to put an end to the sad conditions that prevail in Palestine, and terminate the ordeals, miseries, and calamities that befall the Palestine Arabs at the hands of the British administration for the purpose of creating a national Home for the Jews against the will of indigenous inhabitants, in the Land of Christ, the Land of the first Qibla of Islam, and of "Al Aqsa"—the Third Holy Mosque.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Pag 6.)

[illegible] what has so far been the common policy of them all, the refusal to recognise Italy's annexation.

Political Realism

It is stated that the British Government, for its part, is not disposed to make any difficulties about Mr. De Valera's position. The Free State's complete autonomy in foreign affairs cannot be disputed, of course, but there is a convention, even in these days of autonomous Dominions, of discussion of common matters, and perhaps the British Government regrets that in this case such discussion has been lacking. The British Government in refusing to find any quarrel with Mr. De Valera is also, says the political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," actuated by the belief that the recognition of Abyssinia must come in time, and that, therefore, the Free State is not something fundamentally and for ever at variance with the policy of the rest of the Commonwealth. According to the reports of the Dail debate Mr. De Valera himself, while denying that recognition is involved, seemed to support the "realist" argument that the conquest is an accomplished fact and had better be formally acknowledged.

Charge Of Inconsistency

There is a strong criticism of Mr. De Valera amongst the pacifists and those who have insisted on the British Government to refuse to recognise Italian conquest of Abyssinia. As one correspondent writes: "What does the cry of 'Freedom' by aspiring politicians really mean?" It is not so very long ago, the correspondent says, that Mr. De Valera was crying for Ireland's freedom, yet one reads to-day that he has decided to accord to the King of Italy the title of Emperor of Ethiopia. The correspondent has been a lifelong friend of Ireland and she has many Irish friends. She will not believe that these people care not who are in thrall so long as they themselves are free. Can it be that they are more surely in bondage now than they ever were under British rule? she asks. Or can it be that they believe that Mussolini sent Christianity to Ethiopia? Surely no one believes that bombs and poison gas herald the coming of the Prince of Peace! There is general belief here that Mr. De Valera has made a grave mistake and should think again, or Irish followers will also wonder how genuine is his love of "freedom."

Ban On Kisan Sabhas

Peasant Executive's Rejoinder: Charge Of Violence Rebutted

The ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA has issued the following Bulletin:—

A serious situation has been precipitated in Bihar during the last fortnight due to the virtual ban imposed by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee on the Bihar Kisan Sabha. Here is the order of events.

The Council of the B.P.K.S. at its meeting held on Dec. 12 stated that it "views with grave concern the action of the Working Committee of the Champaran District Congress Committee, the office-bearers of the Saran District Congress Committee and the Monghyr Distt. Congress Committee. The first two have placed a ban on Congressmen of the District participating in the tour of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha and member of the Working Committee of the Bihar P. C. C. and threatened disciplinary action against those who ventured to break the ban.

The Monghyr Committee has gone further and passed a resolution prohibiting Congressmen of the district on the pain of disciplinary action, from participating in the activities of the Kisan Sabha on the ground that the Sabha is following an anti-Congress policy."

On Dec. 13 the Working Committee of the B.P.C.C. met to consider the situation and far from rescinding the orders of the Monghyr and other Congress Committees and officials, not only set its seal of approval on their decisions, but roundly denounced the whole Kisan Sabha, for creating a poisonous atmosphere in the province and resolved to impress "upon such Congress members as are working in the Kisan Sabhas that not only their active participation in such activities, but also their passive association with them is improper and it directs the District Congress Committees to keep an eye on these activities, on its workers and report them to the Provincial office."

Rejoinder.

On Dec. 14 the Council of the Bihar Kisan Sabha met to give a trenchant rejoinder to the Congress resolution. The Council was "shocked to find that the Committee had not only given full encouragement to such (disruptive) tendencies, but had given expression to views that are one-sided and ill-founded and fraught with serious danger to the Congress movement in the Province."

The Council further stated: "By giving its approval to such ill-conceived action the Working Committee has struck a severe blow to the united front of the people that is being built up in the country and has sown seeds of disruption in the Congress itself which might do irreparable harm to the national movement..... The only purpose that such action can serve is the suppression of mass struggle and extra-parliamentary activity which is a part of the Congress programme itself, but which is proving inconvenient to those who do not wish to have the hungry masses howling at their doors.....

"The condition of the peasants in several parts of the Monghyr district particularly in Barahiya Tal, is critical. The Monghyr Kisan Sabha has been valiantly carrying on the struggle of these peasants against heavy odds and in face of repression. If the Sabha were now to leave them to their fate and vanish out of the scene as a result of the FATWA of the Monghyr D. C. C. it would be guilty of gross betrayal. The annual Conference of the Provincial Kisan Sabha is also to meet in Monghyr and the Monghyr Kisan Sabha is in charge of the preparations. For these reasons as well as for the far more fundamental reason that the peasants have an indisputable right to organise themselves and to fight for their demands and that such organisation and struggle are a part of the struggle for freedom, the Council directs that the Kisan Sabha in Monghyr will continue to exist and carry on its activities as heretofore. The Council declares that even if the Congress authorities are so ill-advised as to take disciplinary action against the workers of the Monghyr Kisan Sabha, the latter will continue to work for the Congress and to support it as any other member or worker of the Congress."

CHARGE OF VIOLENCE.

Replying to the charge of violence the Council stated: "The Kisan Sabha would not have gathered such strength and, indeed, would have been crushed long ago, had it depended on violence for its success. What appears to some as an atmosphere of violence is in reality an expression of the feeling of exhileration, of the sense of freedom from fear and oppression and of the expectation and hope that took hold of the people, and justly, when the Congress came into office. The peasants felt that they had their own government now and so they look the world straight in the face, and they became bolder and more resistent to oppression. That was too much for the Zamindars and their friends and so they raised together the scare of violence.

"Finally, the Council feels that the one-sided decision of the Working Committee is not only wrong and unfair but full of serious consequences. It appeals to Congressmen in the province to see that this decision is reversed as soon as possible. On its part the Council again assures the Congress of the whole-hearted support of the Kisan Sabha. The Sabha, on the other hand will continue to carry on the organisation of the Kisans and to fight for their demands and to press them upon the Congress and the Congress Government."

Dates Of Trade Union Congress Session Changed

(From A Corresponden..)
DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Secretary, A.I.T.U.C. has sent a telegram to Comrade Chandoo Bibi, Chair-woman Reception Committee from Bombay requesting her to postpone the session for two days. Accordingly the dates of the open session have been changed from the 30th and 31st December, '37 as had been announced previously to [illegible] January 1938.

The [illegible] will meet at Delhi on the 31st December afternoon. A procession of the workers will parade the city on the same day and there will be flag salutation at Gandhi Grounds. Dr. Satya Pal and Sant Singh, M.L.A. and many other prominent leaders have sent message conveying their good wishes.

The Reception Committee has also arranged for the lodging of delegates.

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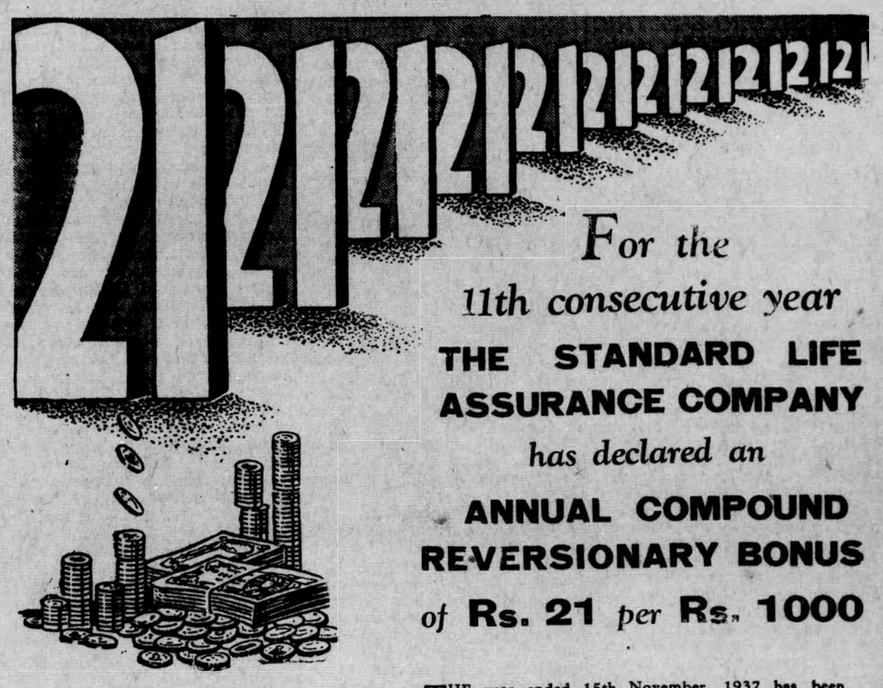

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NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

All London Exchanges Remained Closed

WALL-STREET STEADY

BOMBAY, December 27

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was quiet but steady with traders not much disposed to operate owing to holiday abroad, while transactions were colourless throughout.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec 27

Previous closing	8.33
To-day's opening	8.33
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	8.32
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec 27

Liverpool cotton market was closed to-day.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 169-8-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 27

New York cotton was quiet but steady with traders not much disposed to operate owing to holiday abroad while transactions were throughout colourless and movements narrow.

Trading in March commenced at 8.33 i.e. unchanged from previous closing price kept steady on scattered buying orders but business was very small and hardly of nature to influence rates which remained practically unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.24/8.24) 8.22/8.22
January (8.36/8.35) 8.33/8.33
March (8.42/8.40) 8.40/8.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 27

Liverpool cotton market was closed to-day.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 27

Broach opened steady at Rs. 170/12. Prices early kept steady on scattered support but lack of further orders caused recession while heavy liquidation further drove prices back. Subsequently with New York cables also quieter local prices fell further on scattered liquidation closed quiet at Rs. 169/12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 27

All foreign markets were closed today.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and the Tata Power Company. Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

51ST WEEK (ENDED 23RD DECEMBER

1935	11,580,100
1936	10,870,500
1937	14,057,600

TOTAL FOR 51 WEEKS (1ST JANUARY TO DATE)

1935	561,709,500
1936	544,168,700
1937	646,085,400

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec 27

Previous closing	4.99 5/8
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 27

Market was closed to-day.

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 27

Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 27

There was no night trading.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Dec 27

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

Wheat January	5 3
Wheat May	4 14 6
Linseed May	7 13 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 27

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 60) dol 59 1/4
General Motor (dol 32 3/8) dol 32
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/8) dol 32
U S Steel Preference (100) unquoted

WARDHA EDUCATION SCHEME

(Continued From Page 6)

ted if only to be able to give a real vocational bias to schools?

Self-Supporting Aspect.

Coming to the self-suporting side of the scheme, getting teachers trained according to the scheme will in itself involve huge expenditure. As regards the actual earning of the pupils, the Report has conveniently considered only the case of spinning and weaving by means of which a child pupil is expected to earn Rs. 41-13-9 in five years, i.e. about As. 11 per month by working if posble 3 hours and 20 minutes per day. I wonder it is worthwhile earning eleven annas a month by spending so much good time of one's particularly precious period of life, i.e. childhood. If any other craft suggested by the Committee is selected, even this much earning may not be possible.

I have already said that primary education can never be self-supporting. Handwork by children in secondary schools, if organised properly, might, if marketing facilities are arranged, yield some income, say about 10 per cent. of the expense involved in imparting the education. This indeed may be tried as it will give the children a sense of self-reliance and the delight of a useful creation. For example, all the girls in a sewing class might at the end of the year prepare, say, three dozen saleable frocks or the girls in an embroidery class might produce two or three dozen embroidered pieces and articles The boys as a class might produce some similar saleable articles by the end of the year At the end of the year a sale of work might take place and the articles that remain might be taken over by the State. In this way part of the expense of education can be recovered from older children's work. Of course, the finish of the articles will have to be made by the teacher. Again, in order to produce saleable articles, only an hour or so per day should suffice for such work in school time. Moreover, the capability of producing saleable articles should not be the only criterion for the child to be given education so long as the as the child is good at something else.

The expense on education should essentially be looked upon as investment which will pay later. Recovering the cost of education side by side even by 5 per cent. if possible, should only be considered as an expedient as, we, as a nation, are at present handicapped financially.

Alternative Scheme.

A workable scheme of education therefore for the present would be something like this. Education should be divided into tnree stages, primary, secondary and higher. The primary stage would extend over about four years during which time children would learn the mother tongue well in addition to acquiring facility in reading, writing, arithmetic, rights of citizenships, local geography and history and general knowledge of various types the nature of which can be determined later and Hindi in the last two years. Various types of handwork such as drawing, paper cutting, clay modelling, sewing, simple embroidery, toy making, will also be taught with the definite object of giving manual training, developing the esthetic sense, and inculcating love for creative art in the child. The functions of the various parts of the human machine such as hands and feet and the five senses will be demonstrated in relation to handwork harnessing to it simultaneously the aid of knowledge gained from the study of other subjects. The productive work of the children should, as far as possible, be some useful commodity which the child can use for himself. For example, the child can cut paper of uniform dimensions, stitch it and prepare his own exercise books. He may sew his own apron, prepare a bag of cloth for carrying his exercise books and so on. In the primary stage the child cannot produce any marketable goods but he can make little workable articles for himself.

After the first four years of general education of the type mentioned above, there will be the secondary education extending over three years which should offer various types of courses with different bias and it shall be for the pupil to choose his course under the sympathetic guidance of and consultation with the teacher and the parent, taking into consideration his own inclination. Each course will have a definite bias laying emphasis on either some vocation, commerce, art, music, technical subjects and so on in addition to continued instruction in subjects of a general importance. Each course would at the end of three years' satisfactory work lead to higher education. At the end of secondary education there will be the following alternatives for the pupil to choose. He may either go in for higher education in any of the courses he has chosen or he may join some junior technical or trade school in that particular course. These schools will provide him with the necessary theoretical knowledge while he is an apprentice either in the workshop of the schools or in the industry itself. This will entitle him to be called a qualified man.

State Steam Roller.

The following quotation from an English educationist will illustrate how the question is looked at in Western countries:—"Education is the resultant of the complex play of home conditions, society, and tradition, as well as of the teacher's work. I know that by the employment of a State steam-roller one may attempt to flatten out all influences and then impose a curriculum. But in thus simplifying the educational problem the fundamental condition of true education is destroyed—namely, the freedom of the individual to think critically.

I have penned the above few remarks on the Wardha Education Committee's Report primarily as a parent and a citizen and secondarily as a humble educationist. I hope no scheme will be introduced hastily to be repented afterwards. For it is more difficult to undo a hasty action than to introduce a well balanced measure of national welfare.

SCINDIA'S FIRST TRIP ON HAJ

"Englestan" Sails With 678 Pilgrims From Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

S.S. "Englestan" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company sailed with 678 pilgrims including 47 ladies and one minor girl on board and 2,800 bags of cargo, for Jedda this morning.

She is the first steamer of the Scindia Company to proceed on Haj run and will be followed by S.S. "El Medina" from Bombay on January 3.

SECOND VOYAGE

"Englestan" will, after disembarking the passengers at Jedda, will return to Karachi and take pilgrim passengers there on January 26.

The ship on which a party was given by the Scindia Company on the afternoon of December 25, was also visited just before sailing by several distinguished Muslim leaders including the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen, Chairman of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee and others.

The number of pilgrim passengers embarking at Calcutta by the Scindia steamer "Englestan" has been remarkable and has exceeded the number carried from Calcutta during the preceding five years.

Mr. Abdul Baree Chowdhury, Chairman of the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company, actively assisted and worked in close co-operation with the Scindia Company in organising this new enterprise and is travelling on board the steamer in order personally to attend to the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the Travancore residents of Bombay was held on Sunday 6 p.m. at King George's High School to organise a Travancore Association in Bombay. Dr P G. Pillai presiding. A Committee of five with Mr. N. J. Nair as convenor, was formed to organise the Association.

U. P. Govt. Drop Charge Against Parmanand

But Warn Violent Speeches Will Not Be Tolerated

The Director of Information, Government of the United Provinces, writes:

The United Provinces Government have for some time past been disturbed about the nature of speeches that have been made on numerous occasions, especially in connexion with the movement for the release of political prisoners.

Incitement To Violence

A band of speakers consisting, to a large extent, of ex-prisoners and including several of those convicted in the Kakori case to whom clemency had recently been extended by the Government, have been touring all parts of the province, making speeches which, as reported, amount to incitement to violence.

Govt. Decision

The most prominent among these speakers was Pandit Parmanand who was released by the orders of the Punjab Government in August last.

By the 9th November the U. P. Government had decided that some steps must be taken to cheque these speeches.

They had accordingly directed that Pandit Parmanand whose speeches, as reported, were the worst should be sent for by the Chief Secretary and should be warned that the Government would be unable to permit a repitition of such speeches. A letter was accordingly sent to Pandit Parmanand but as he was continuously touring from place to place it was not delivered and the speeches continued. Towards the end of November the Government received details of a speech of a particularly objectionable nature delivered by Pandit Parmanand at Dehra Dun. Immediate steps were necessary to stop this flow of speeches and the Government decided that action should be taken to institute a prosecution against Pandit Parmanand for his Dehra Dun speech and to warn certain of the other speakers.

DELHI ARRESTS

Shortly after this decision was taken Pandit Parmanand and some others of this group of speakers were arrested in Delhi for breach of an order for which they have just been sentenced there to different terms of imprisonment. The United Provinces Government are inspired by no feelings of vindictiveness, nor by any desire to interfere with the legitimate freedom of speech. They are, however, deeply concerned to prevent conditions developing which will lead to the spread of a spirit of violence. They are pledged to a policy of non-violence and speeches which promote an atmosphere of violence are in conflict with the fundamental principles of the present Ministry as well as with their responsibilities to the public for maintaining peaceful conditions. They cannot, therefore, allow speeches of this kind to continue.

U. P. ACTION DROPPED

It was necessary to take action against Pandit Parmanand without loss of time. But the immediate danger arising from the continued repetition of these speeches has now been checked. The Government also feel that the step taken by them to institute the prosecution against Pandit Parmanand, which was the first case of its nature, will serve as a public warning to him as well as to others that they will not tolerate a repetition of such speeches. In view of the changed situation and the events in Delhi the Government have decided that it is not necessary to proceed with the case against Pandit Parmanand in respect of his Dehra Dun speech. It is needless to add that if Pandit Parmanand repeats a speech of this nature there will be no hesitation in ordering his prosecution.

FOUNDATION OF ORDERED SOCIETY

The Government have also administered a warning on the same lines to some of the other speakers. They wish to make it clear that the action taken in this matter must be understood as constituting a general warning that speeches of this kind will not be permitted, and having thus stated their position the Government hold themselves free to institute proceedings without any further warning against any individual who offends in this manner. The Government hope that the generous course they have adopted will be fully appreciated and all will join hands to maintain and promote a peaceful and non-violent atmosphere which is the essential foundation of ordered society.

THREE KISAN CONFERENCES

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

Three Kisan Conferences will be held in C. P. during the week-end. The C. P. (Manakoshal) Kisan Conference will be held at Morkha in Betul district on the 29th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Mr. Biharilal Patel, M.L.A., Organiser of the Kisan Sabha for Mahakoshal and Swami Sahajanand are expected to attend.

The Savner Tahsil Kisan Conference will be held at Patansaongi on the 30th December, while the Nagpur Tahsil Kisan Conference will be held at Wadoda on the 31st instant. The former will be presided over by Mr. Vinayak Rao Dandekar, a local Congress worker and the latter by Mr. Ganpatrao Bokde of Wardha.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

PATNA, December 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived here yesterday from his village home to open the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammellan will meet Lord Lothian, who is here now. He will be leaving for Benares on December 29 to attend the inauguration ceremony of the Indian National Academy in Bharatmata Mandir to be performed by Sir Jadunath Sarkar on December 30.

From Benares he proceeds on December 31 to Bombay to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting. After the termination of the Working Committee meeting he goes to Cawnpore in connection with the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee, whereof he is the President.—United Press

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR FOR LIBERAL CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, M.L.A. arrived here this morning in connection with the annual session of the All-India Liberal Federation which will be held here on December [illegible] A. P.

KARNATAK DELEGATES FOR HARIPURA

HUBLI, Dec. 26.

The following have been elected delegates for the Haripura Congress from Karnataka:—

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayanrao Joshi (Deputy Speaker, Bombay Assembly). Dr. Hardiker. Dr. Kaboor, Messrs Hukeriker (Secretary K.P.C.C.), N.B Kaboor, Siddappa Hosmani (M.L.A. Central), V. V. Patil, Andanappa Doddametti M.L.A., R. R. Divekar, Keshavien M.L.A., Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Mallaya (Mangalore), Basappa, M.L.C (Mysore) Coffe Planter, Kadur.

Only one election is pending in Ranibennur where the two contesting candidates have to-day withdrawn from the contest thus necessitating fresh elections. the date for which would be fixed by the K.P.C.C.

GOVERNMENT EX-SOLICITOR'S FUNERAL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The funeral of Arthur Kirke-Smith, a former Solicitor of the Government of India took place at Risalpur yesterday.

His death took place on Christmas day while riding.—A. P.

(Continued from Col 7)

strawboards; 125 cases slate pencils; 50 brls glucose; 50 bags black washers; 250 cases shoe tasks; 70 drums grinding bodies; 284 bundles bearing plates; 125 casks white cement; 480 rolls galvd strand wire; 50 cases aluminium circles.

From Naples: 59 cases preserves; 455 bags almonds; 245 cases figs; 162 cases chestnuts; 600 bags garlic; 9557 baskets potatoes.

From Port Said: 472 bags figs; 688 bs cotton; 150 bags almond.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 27

F F Campbell ss Pres Polk of 6304 reg tons, Captain C W Hawkins arrived from Boston via New York, Honolulu, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Captain C H Fea arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

SAILED

Finlay ss Urbino of 3212 reg tons, Captain N W M Kemp sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Karachi with local cargo

T Morrison ss Rahmani of 3291 reg tons, Captain W F Clifton sailed for Jeddah via Karachi Aden and Red Sea Ports with pilgrims and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-12-37.

S S Gambada (M M) for Pondicherry, Mauritius, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports.

S S Wolfsburg (L E) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Kybfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec 27

2 President Polk 6304 Suez 28-12 F F Campbell
3 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 7-1-38 Anchor Line
4 Ozarda 3038 NF NF MM
Jalavihar 3381 Bhavnagar 30-12
Scindia S N
Nalgora 4101 Karachi 27-12 M M
Chyebussa 4022 N F N F M M
11 Kunishima Maru 2440 Yokohama 28-12 N Y K
16 Kandelfels 4783 Hamburg 28-12 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

6 Haideri 912 Malabar Coast 28-12 S Hassum
7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM

Prince's Dock

A Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 27-12 Merchant S N
B El Madina 1629 Jeddah 3-1 Scindia S N
C/R Tanfier 2776 N F 29-12 M M
F Rehmani 3291 Jeddah 27-12 T Morrison
G Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 27-12 Merchant S N
H Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
K Alavi 3161 Jeddah 30-12 T Morrison
P/Q Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf, 29-12 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Nowshera 30-12-37 M M
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-12-37 J and O S P

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona 1-1-38 K Line
Clan Ronald 29-12-37 J Finlay

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
Laconia 29-12-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Formosa 27-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kyufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 31-12-37 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Canpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 8-1-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 2-1-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 28-12-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
City of Cardiff 30-12-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Barala 30-12-37 M M
Varela 25-12-37 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Karanja 3-1-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalavihar 25-12-37 Scindia S

FROM RANGOON

Barinda 26-12-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Rita 30-12-37 M M
Shirzapore 26-12-37 M M
Okiwa Maru 27-12-37 N Y K
Wolfburg 30-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Chandra 26-12-37 M M
Jalaveera 30-12-37 Scindia S

FROM ABADAN

British Duchess 30-12-37 Anglo Iranean Oil

FROM BATAVIA

Cranfield 30-12-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rajputana 25-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 20-12-37 M M
Ranpura 6-1-38 P and O
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Kandelfels 25-12-37 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
Kunishima Maru 28-12-37 N Y K
Conte Biancomano 30-12-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Kyufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FOR GENOA

Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 30-12-37 T Morrison
Akbar 3-1-38 T Morrison
El Madina 3-1-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Varela 30-12-37 M M
Bamora 29-12-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.

FOR KARACHI

Vita 1-1-38 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Ozarda (boats American cotton 23-12-37
S S Gamaria (boats) 23-12-37
S S Dayawati 23-12-37
S S Bhadravati 23-12-37
S S Vita 24-12-37
S S Roseville (boats American cotton 24-12-37
S S Wabash Maru (boats American cotton) 24-12-37
S S Kalavati 24-12-37
S S Irrawadi 24-12-37

EXPORTS

S S Golpara for St. John: 1312 bags groundnut kernal S M Rajgor.

S S President Polk for Alexandria 95 bales cotton piecegoods R Shantilal

S S Rajputana for Marseilles: 780 bags groundnut in shell S M Rajgor; 172 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor; 616 bags groundnut seed S M Rajgor; 134 bags groundnut kernal M Bhuta; 640 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents

For Izmir: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Istambul: 25 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S Kandelfels for Hamburg: 25 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 58 bags mustard seed B Balwant.

For Famagusta: 14 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji;.

For Rotterdam: 65 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 174 bags groundnut seed B Balwant.

For Antwerp: 18 bags crushed bones J J Rahimtoola; 84 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Wales Maru for Baltimore: 150 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

S S Kunishima Maru for Kobe: 150 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David; 600 bales raw cotton A Padar; 300 bales raw cotton Langley; 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Yokohama: 150 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Wolfsburg for Antwerp: 4000 pkts groundnut oil cake A Domerbhoy.

For Hamburg: 9274 bags groundnut oil cake A Domerbhoy, 16020 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji.

For Rotterdam: 2000 pkts groundnut oil cake H Rawji.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 1380 bags groundnut cakes Suren Piras.

For Marseilles: 63 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 100 bundles henna leaves Gandhy.

For Glasgow: 679 bags linseed oil cake Cotton Agents.

IMPORTS

S S Bankura Agents M Mackenzie from Muscat: 2 bundles specie; 1 bundle gold; 52 bags sardines; 45 cases raisins; 1295 bags dry dates; 165 boxes wet dates; 34 bundles salted fish; 223 cts pomegrants.

From Mangrole: 1 pkts specie.

From Dubai: 45 bundles silver coins and rupees; 1 tin gold and pearls.

From Busrah: 74 bags dry dates; 56 bags cummin seed.

From Khoramshahr: 663 bags p seeds; 200 bags gum.

From Gwader: 74 bundles siffi mats

From B Abbas: 100 bags raisins.

From Jask: 300 bags fish manuvre.

S S City of Bombay Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 1031 pkgs machy (spg.); 1018 bundles steel hoops; 105 kegs paint; 699 bales old newspapers; 40 cases cycles; 208 cases machy; 60 cases biscuits; 60 bags cellulose extract; 232 bales cotton piecegoods; 73 bundles copper rods; 2000 bags bicarb soda; 120 drums sodium sulphide; 150 loose c i cisterns; 330 cases bournvita, cocoa, confy etc.; 600 bags china clay; 135 cases colours; 200 casks empty tins; 130 pieces steel tyres; 58 packages milk powder; 800 bundles black steel sheets; 59 cts insulators; 58 cases ring frames; 78 bundles cycle rims; 409 coils steel hoops; 218 drums lubg oil; 167 bags steel keys; 105 cases quaker oats; 200 bundles black steel sheets; 500 bags china clay; 228 loose motor car outer covers; 120 bales exhausted cloves; 81 drums aniline dye; 300 kegs hydrosulphate of soda.

From Glasgow: 50 bales old newspaper; 342 casks whisky; 159 cases sanitary earthenware; 100 cases beer; 21 cases cottons; 40 bundles m s hoops.

S S Wolfsburg Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 605 cases gablonz goods; 100 cases napthaline; 537 bales paper; 128 bales y m sheets; 111 cases common spirits; 75 cases beer; 580 pieces steel tubes; 50 cases salammonia; 200 drums dyes dry; 171 cases padlocks; 60 cases machy; 32 cts elect bulbs; 205 cases whitings; 79 cases lead pipes; 50 cases iron screws; 100 bags globe gum; 74 reels box boards; 260 loose motor car pneumn covers; 100 casks copper sulphate 50 cases heel tips; 50 cases camphor powder; 163 bales boards; 43 cases brass wire; 60 bags clay; 50 bundles chains; 221 pieces aspenlogs; 674 bundles ceiling boards; 150 cases slate pencils; 346 bundles hurricane lanterns; 487 cts tiles; 301 bundles sewing machines.

From Bremen: 227 cases iron umbrella fittings; 125 bundles springs; 200 pieces tyres; 74 cases iron hinges; 200 bundles y m circles; 100 pieces galvd plates; 73 unboxed motor cars; 229 bundles ply wood; 412 pieces aspen wood; 60 cases slate pencils; 1000 bundles ballin hoops; 214 bundles iron tubes; 100 bales wrapping paper, 714 bags fish bolts.

From Rotterdam: 989 bundles wrought iron tubes; 564 cases copper wire; 80 bx radio apparatus; 55 casks chrome alum 48 cases wire; 100 casks oxalic acid 50 bags dextrine; 1100 bags farina; 13 cases crystal sugar; 50 cases cheese; 7 cases dyes dry; 100 bags lithopone; 5 cases schnapps. 312 bales printing paper.

From Antwerp: 200 bags sulphate of potash; 250 cases window glass; 292 pcs m s joists; 236 drums zinc chloride; 74 bundles black tubes; 500 pieces whitings; 193 bags m s rivets; 53 cases chocolates; 569 cases bolts and nuts; 50 bgs lithopine; 40 casks iron oxide, 750 drums chemical products; 142 pieces steel shafting and bars; 191 cases iron screws; 100 bags sulphate of soda; 2363 drums dyes dry; 10835 bundles hoops; 400 bags nitrate of soda; 100 pieces marble slabs 323 bags dogs pikes; 59 bundles m s shaftings; 57 cases brandy; 58 cases machinery; 238 pieces zinc plates; 65 pieces asbestos cement sheets; 128 cases insulated elect wire and cables; 160 rolls

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Long Liquidation In New York Cotton

MARKET FEARS ULTIMATE UNDOING OF BOMBAY STRADDLES

Trade Buying Only Support

Bombay, Dec. 27.

On Friday the New York cotton market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 4 points and the market closed at a decline of 5 points to unchanged Spot cotton prices declined one point at 8.43c. per lb.

The New Orleans market was also quietly steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 8.56c. per lb.

The Liverpool market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices gained 6 points at 4.86d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered buying in Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed 3 to 9 points up. Uppers advanced 4 to 5 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 6 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

After displaying a rallying tendency, the market turned hesitant as foreign and speculative buying tapered off and was replaced by realising. However moderate reactions uncovered renewed trade and moderate outside support. A decrease in foreign buying, especially from Bombay as well as moderate selling from abroad, tended to create nervousness over the ultimate liquidation of long Bombay straddle interest here.

The adjournment of Congress without completing any emergency legislation has left the trade uncertain as to the outcome of the Farm Bill.

The continued activity in textiles is attracting trade price-fixing. Some feel that a further advance may be necessary in order to attract freer Southern offerings. Others are sceptical regarding the outlook contending that too much cotton remains undistributed this season, especially with East Indian Cotton shortly moving in volume. However, the consensus of opinion seems to favour purchases on recessions.

According to C.C.C 4,113,000 bales of cotton have been pledged under the loan upto December 23.

CROP ESTIMATES

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., in their letter dated Dec. 13, state:—

Quiet but steady markets have been witnessed during the past fortnight United States Department of Agriculture issued its last monthly estimate of the crop and the figure given was 18,746,000 bales, which showed a further increase of 503,000 bales from its previous estimate last month. This compares with the 1926-27 season when the largest crop grown was 17,978,000 bales. How this year's official estimates have risen will be seen from the following figures:—

	bales.
August	15,593,000
September	16,098.000
October	17,573,000
November	18,243,000
December	18,746,000

This total compares with 12,399,000 bales last season or an increase of 6,347,000 bales. The five years' average for 1928-32 is 14,667,000 bales. The average yield per acre at 264.6 lbs. is also the highest on record and compares with 258.8 lbs. estimated a month ago and the final figure of 197.6 lbs. for the 1936-37 crop.

The harvested acreage is now put at 33,930,000 acres against 30,028,000 acres last year and 27,335,000 in 1935-36. The average abandonment is also smaller this year at 1.3 per cent against 2.8 and 1.9 per cent respectively.

The total of ginnings up to the 30th November was 16,178,042 bales as compared with 11,493,000 bales a year ago.

ABSENCE OF SELLING

Although the crop estimate was well above private forecasts, the effect on the market was minimized by the absence of any selling pressure which reflected the Government loan "cushion" and the disinclination to extend short commitments in view of the crop control possibilities. The failure of the report to bring out further selling has resulted in the first genuine buying movement in cotton textiles in America for some considerable time and print cloth sales for the first time in many weeks are estimated to have exceeded production during the last week.

It is now reported that about 3,600,000 bales have gone into the loan, making more than 5,000,000 bales in all under Government financing, and that a Bill sponsored by Senator Smith has been put forward to impound 6,000,000 bales until prices reach 12 cents with an immediate subsidy of 3 cents to farmers.

With the possibility of approximately six or seven million bales going into the loan, and consumption around 12,500,000 bales, the amount remaining in trade channels would be about 4 1/2 to 5 million bales. This should ultimately result in a tightening of the supply situation bringing about a gradual rise in prices to a level where the Government will release cotton from the loan. Therefore, bearing in mind the present low price of cotton and the Government's fixed intention of legislating for some form of crop control, we feel that purchases of distant positions look attractive taking the long view.

It was reported late on Saturday that the Farm Bill had passed the House of Representatives but it is generally considered that many changes will be made before the Bill reaches the Conference stage.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.) ..... 8.36+02

N. Y. March Lowest (10-6 a.m.) ..... 8.32—02

Liverpool January Highest 4.74+05

Liverpool January Lowest 4.69

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Narrow holiday market. Some trade fixing for East Indian, otherwise market mostly professional. Scarcity of contracts. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Better tone. Expect expanding trade. Advise purchases on reactions taking moderate profits.

Afghans Grow Best Cotton

Whole Output Sent To Germany & Japan

The emergence of Afghanistan as a cotton-growing country may come as a surprise to many people, and yet this is but the realization of the forward policy initiated in recent years by the present Government to develop the material resources of the country and bring it in line with other modern countries of the world.

For many years the North-Eastern part of the country has been not only a very fertile cotton-growing centre, but the cotton produced in that area is of a very high quality. While previous Governments were aware of these conditions, it was left to the present Government to invest large sums of money in its development.

In the absence, of course, of local manufacturing facilities, the Government has decided to export the cotton. It is understood that negotiations were recently concluded with Japan and Germany who have contracted to buy the entire cotton output of Afghanistan, writes the 'Textile Journal.'

TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

The Afghan Government were next faced with the problem of transporting the cotton to Japan and Eorope—and of how this could be done rapidly and economically. It should be mentioned here that there is not a single mile of railway in the entire Kingdom of Afghanistan. The run from Mazara-Shariff (the district where the cotton is grown) to Peshawar (the rail-head in India whence it will be dispatched to the port of Karachi for shipment to Japan and Germany) takes seven to ten days and it should be remembered that the whole route is through a rugged and hilly country and over the most primitive of roads.

It was estimated that to transport even what is now grown required about 400 lorries and the type of vehicle needed was one that could stand up to the arduous conditions of the Frontier country. Accordingly, several makes of motor lorries were examined and tried out on experimental runs, and finally, after an exhaustive test an initial order for 350 Bedford chasses was placed with General Motors India Limited.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 27.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Tata	Per lb.	0 7 0
Textile	,,	0 7 9
Bradbury	,,	0 7 3
E. D. S. Group	,,	0 7 3
Sasoon	,,	0 7 3
Century	,,	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 9
Simplex	,,	0 7 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 7 4½
Long Cloth (full weight In 36—38) 92½ 93½—		
Mahal Brand	,,	0 10 0
Madari Brand	,,	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	,,	0 9 9
Hindustan 8605	,,	0 10 6
Hindustan 8705	,,	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5202/5303—		
Kurla	,,	0 10 0
Idsu	,,	0 10 0
Long Cloth X Quality.—		
Apollo	,,	0 9 4½
Century	,,	0 9 6
Jam	,,	0 10 9
Textile	,,	0 9 9
Spring	,,	0 9 9
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 7½
Victoria	,,	0 9 3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 9 3
spring (Merchant)	,,	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	,,	0 9 1½
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0 9 0
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 6
Western 92 1/2—92 1/2 (Circus Horse)	,,	0 9 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 1½
Tijuri	,,	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 0
Sundri	,,	0 9 3
Jubil	,,	0 8 4½
Hight Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—		
8851—351	per piece	6 10 0
9821—656	,,	6 4 0
1200—181	,,	5 11 0
542—352	,,	7 1 0
4141—657	,,	6 10 0
1400—191	,,	6 0 0
548—353	,,	7 8 0
9191—658	,,	7 2 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Following a small decline of one to five points in New York cotton prices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 170/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 171. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 170/8 but again rallied to Rs. 170/12. The tone of the market was quiet and business was restricted.

Later on the market ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range and prices closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	169 12
Broach J/A.	173 0
Oomra D/J.	153 4 0
Oomra March	152 8 0
Oomra May	153 4 0
Bengal D/J.	131
Bengal March	131 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	Extra Sor-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	.. 141	139	137	135	
Punjab	.. 141	139	137	135	
Oomra No. 3	162	160	158	156	...
C. P. No. 1	174	172	170	168	...
C. P. No. 2	167	165	163	161	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

Bengal Superfine new 142/44
Bengal Fine new 137/39
C P 1 new 170/71
C P 2 new 164/65
Arvi new 167/68
Berar new 159/60 old 119/24
Khandesh new 144/48 old 119/24
Jalna Saild new 148/49 old 119/24
Burwah Sanavad old 119/24
Mathia new 142/44 old 84/104
Broach old 159/66
Punjab 4 F new 187/89 new +14/16
Punjab 289 F new 243/46 new +70/72
Sindh 4 F new 186/89 new +15/17
Sindh N T new 223/25 new +50/52 Mr/Ap.
Kampala old 306/311 new +129
Manza new 279/81

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	Since 1st Sept. In full-pressed Bales. 23-12-37	This year.
Khandesh	...	926
Central India	5	368
Barsi and Nagar	265	8,520
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	1,645
Berar	...	25,373
Central Provinces	250	4,983
Total Oomras	520	41,825
Dholera	117	4,114
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,454
Rajputana	...	95
Sind-Punjab	4,800	132,679
Broach	...	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	...	7,869
Westerns-Northerns	...	861
Cocoanada	...	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	811
American	21	36,738
Egyptian, African and Sudan	330	122,493
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	570
Total	5,798	350,927

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 16th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	23-12-37	This year.
Europe	785	52,708
Japan and China	2,400	67,300
Coast Ports	...	22,104
Up-country by Rail	...	110,776
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	2,266
Total	3,185	255,154

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 24-12-37	5657000	5087000
Receipts Yesterday 24-12-37	70000	12000
Exports to date 24-12-37	3238000	2917000
Stock at Ports 24-12-37	3242000	2879000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-12-37	2661000	2254000
Stock at Liverpool 24-12-37	1054000	482000
Visible Supply 24-12-37	7896000	6662000
Quantity in sight 24-12-37	10053000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 24-12-37	5238000	5148000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 156 March 153 May 157 July 160 Oct. 166 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 171/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.84 Rs 37 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 174/8—Liverpool July 4.88 Rs. 36 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 171/8—New York May 8.39 Rs. 15 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 174/8—New York July 8.44 Rs 13 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 171 3/4; highest 127 1/4; lowest 171 3/8; closing 171 3/8.

Broach J/A. op. 175 1/4; highest 175 1/4; lowest 174 1/4; closing 174 1/4.

Oomra D/J. op. 155 1/2; highest 155 1/2; lowest 155; closing 155.

Oomra March op. 154 1/2; highest 154 1/2, lowest 154 1/4; closing 154 1/4.

Oomra May op. 155 1/2; highest 156; lowest 155; closing 155.

Bengal D/J. op. 132 3/4; highest 133; lowest 132 3/4; closing 133.

Bengal March op. 133; highest 133; lowest 133; closing 133.

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (21-1-38) Rs. 6 7/8

T/Mandi for Broac Apr/May (31-3-38) Rs 13 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 20 3/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover. In the absence of any news from foreign markets there was less disposition to operate. Silver prices were quoted at Rs. 47/2/6 but later on declined to Rs. 47/1 on scattered liquidation gold was quiet and quotations were as under:—

SILVER

Ready	47 1 0
Posh	47 1 0
Maha	47 2 0

GOLD

Ready	34 6 6
Posh	34 7 0
Maha	34 7 3

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Foreign wheat markets were steady owing pre-war covering but trade demand was apathetic owing to impending heavy Southern Hemisphere crop movement. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turn over and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 13 6
Wheat January	5 3 9
Wheat May	5 15 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec 24

January £11-16-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 27

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	31 3 0
Lowest	30 14 6
Closing	30 15 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	32 4 0
Lowest	31 14 0
Closing	32 1 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 11 0
Lowest	35 8 6
Closing	35 10 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 14 0
Highest	19 15 6
Closing	19 14 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	0 6 0
Highest	20 8 6
Closing	20 7 6

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 27

Wheat	1,402 cwts.
Linseed	2,424 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	106 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,366 cwts.
Groundnuts	21,646 cwts.
Castorseed	240 cwts.
Rice	14,103 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,784 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,443 cwts.
Gram	1,465 cwts.
Jowar	661 cwts.
Barley	153 cwts.
Bajree	3,305 cwts.
Indian sugar	6,357 cwts.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment Jan. Rs. 5-14-6.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-15.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-0-0.
Kesar Rs. 11-10.
Saraya (old crop) Rs. 11-3.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 24

March	2.28 unchanged
May	2.30+1
July	2.31—1
September	2.33+3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec 24

December	90d.
March	87 5/8d.
May	88 1/4d.
July	88 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec 24

December	dol 0.95 1/2
May	dol 0.92 1/8
July	dol 0.86

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 27

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock	78 0 0
Atlas Elect and Gen Trust Ord	0 4 6
Bank of London and S. America	5 12 6
British South Africa Co Ord	1 10 6
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	114 10
Borneo Ltd. Ord	0 4 9
Borneo Ltd. 7 per cent Pref	0 18 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord Stk	66 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 6
Lansil Ltd Ord	0 11 0
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 0 .9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	23 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	100 0 0
Eastern Ban. Ltd	6 6 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co Ord	1 10 0
J Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 13 6
C and E Morton 7 per cent Pref	0 7 0
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 3 9
Salt (Saltairs) Ord	0 5 9
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 8 3

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 27

Yarn No.	Dec. Rs.	Feb. Rs.	Apr. Rs.
6½s.	.....	112	110
10½s.	.....	129	128
20½s.	.....	164	163

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 27.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266
Bank's buying T T 263 7/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,102
Bank's buying T T 1,122

JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.99 5/8 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 27th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 27th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 27th instant.
Java/London 8.96 5/8 27th instant.
London/Paris 147.19 24th instant.
London/Belgium 29.46 24th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.61 1/4 24th instant
London/Berlin. 12.40 1/8 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 24th instant.
London/New York 4.99.82 24th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.98 7/8 24th instant
London/Italy 95.00 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-7 1/2 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 7/16 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/4 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent. 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	...
Amr. Power and Light Com.	7
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	33
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.m.	21
Amr. Super Power	1 1/4
Electric Power and Light	13
Electric Bond Common	10
Int. Tel. and Tel.	7
Northern ... Power A.	11
American Tel. and Tel.	147 1/2
Western Union Telg	24 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	11
Chesapeaks and Ohio Rly.	36
New York Central Rly.	18 3/4
Union Pacific Rly	88
Bethelhenem Steel	62
Crucible Steel	38
Ludium Steel	17 1/2
National Steel	64
United States Steel	60
Amr. Car Foundry	2.
Youngstown Sheet	42
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/4
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	55
Int. Nickel o. Canada	46 1/4
Chrysler Motors	54
General Motors	32 1/4
General Electric	44 1/4
American Radiator	13
Union Carbide	75 1/4
Socony Oil	15 1/
National Distillers	21
American Tobacco 'B'	62
Chase National Bank	...
National City Bank	25 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450
Texas	41
Douglas Aircraft	3
Houdaille-Hershey 'A'	2
Graham Page	1
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. Deb	55
Curtis Wright	4
Continental Motor	1 1/4
Denmark 6 p.c. 1942	105
Amr. Tel. and Tel. 3 1/4 p.c. 1961	101
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 p.c. 1996	96
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1951	97
Cons. Mining and Smelting of Canada	58

Operation capacity of U.S. Steel 26 1/2 per cent. Brokers Loan for the week down 18 million dollars. Market irregular so likely to continue remainder of year. Turnover 1 million shares Pre-holiday market.

LARGE CLOTH IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Figures For October

Imports.—General:—The total imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into British India (excluding Burma) during the month of October were considerably higher than those during September mainly owing to increased sendings from Japan.

Cotton Yarn.—Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 2.5 million lbs. as compared with slightly under 1.5 million lbs. in the previous month Arrivals from the United Kingdom advanced from 521,000 lbs. to 579,000 lbs. and those from Japan from 925,000 lbs. to 1.7 million lbs.

Takings of grey yarn amounted to 4.1 million lbs. as against 568,000 lbs. In September, of which 728,000 lbs. consisted of grey doubled yarn as against 222,000 lbs. in September.

Takings of grey single yarn amounted to 392,000 lbs. made up of 128,000 lbs., of counts below 50s and 264,000 lbs. of counts above 50s. as against 345,000 lbs. made up of 94,000 lbs., of counts below 50s and 251,000 lbs. of counts above 50s in September. The United Kingdom sent 171,000 lbs. of yarn of counts above 50s and Japan 93,000 lbs. as compared with 184,000 lbs. and 64,000 lbs. in the previous month.

Imports of bleached yarn stood at 293,000 lbs. against 267,000 lbs. in September of which 234,000 lbs. were made up of single yarn from the United Kingdom. Coloured yarn imports advanced from 28,000 lbs. to 34,000 lbs.

As regards mercerised yarn, arrivals rose from 590,000 lbs. to 826,000 lbs. of which Japan sent 821,000 lbs. against 578,000 lbs. in September.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

Total imports of cotton piecegoods into British India amounted to 74.7 million yards as compared with 42.2 million yards in September. Sendings from Japan at 51.2 million yards compared with 20.5 million yards in September. The United Kingdom also increased her sendings by 2.3 million yards to 22.6 million yards.

Plain Grey Goods—Imports of this class of goods advanced from 4.1 million yards in September to 12.5 million yards in October. Sendings from Japan rose from 3.7 million yards to 12.5 million yards, while those from the United Kingdom at 361,000 yards recorded a fall of 19,000 yards.

Bordered Grey Goods.—Imports amounted to 2.8 million yards as against 2.2 million yards in September. The United Kingdom and Japan sent 988,000 yards and 1.8 million yards as against 919,000 yard and 1.3 million yards respectively in the previous month.

Bleached Goods.—Imports under this head rose from 13.5 million yards in September to 22.3 million yards in October. Japan's share increased from 3.4 million yards to 11.1 million yards and that of the United Kingdom from 9.7 million yards to 10.8 million yards.

Printed Goods.—Importations of printed goods advanced from 13.7 million yards to 23.7 million yards during the month under review. While the United Kingdom's sendings remained stationary at 4.2 million yards, sendings from Japan shot up from 9 million yards to 19.4 million yards

Dyed Goods.—Here again the imports advanced from 7.6 million yards to 11.1 million yards. The United Kingdom and Japan sent 5.8 million yards and 4.8 million yards as compared with 4.6 million yards and 2.5 million yards in September.

Woven Coloured Goods.—The total imports of woven coloured goods rose from 1.1 million yards to 1.9 million yards. Sendings from Japan advanced from 664,000 yards to 1.5 million yards while those from the United Kingdom dropped from 437,000 yards to 400,000 yards.

Fents.—Importations of fents of all descriptions at 720,000 lbs. recorded an advance of 180,000 lbs. over the imports for September. Shipments from Japan advanced from 143,000 lbs. to 421,000 lbs. and those from the United Kingdom dropped from 209,000 lbs. to 170,000 lbs. Shipments from the United States of America also dropped from 191,000 lbs. to 117,000 lbs.

Artificial Silk Yarn—A very substantial rise took place in the imports of artificial silk yarn, takings for the month amounting to slightly under 4 million lbs. as compared with 1.5 million lbs. in September. The rise in imports was mainly owing to increased sendings from Japan which amounted to 3.7 million lbs. as against 1.2 million lbs. in the previous month.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports of 100 per cent artificial silk piecegoods rose from 5.4 million yards in September to 7.2 million yards in October of which 7.1 million yards came from Japan. In the case of artificial silk mixture goods also, imports advanced from 1.1 million yards to 2.2 million yards of which Japan sent 2 million yards as against 900,000 yards in September. Of the total imports of 2.2 million yards of artificial silk mixed goods, 1.9 million yards consisted of goods containing 50 per cent or more cotton (against 860,000 yards in the previous month) and 304,000 yards consisted of goods containing no cotton or less than 50 per cent cotton (against 209,000 yards in September).

EXPORTS

Cotton Yarn—Shipments of cotton yarn from India dropped from 4.4 million lbs. in September to 3.9 million lbs. in October mainly owing to lessen shipments to "other countries." Sendings to the important markets were as below:—

Exports to:	September lbs.	October lbs.
Syria	478,000	506,000
Aden and Dependencies	249,000	202,000
Burma	492,000	676,000
Straits Settlements	344,000	228,000
Siam	209,000	139,000
Egypt	204,000	134,000
"Other Countries"	2,112,000	1,760,000

Cotton Piecegoods.—The total exports of cotton piecegoods also registered a fall from 20.7 million yards to 18.4 million yards. Exports to all markets except Burma and Ceylon were less than in the previous month. Ceylon took 2.9 million yards as against 2.5 million yards in September and Burma 8.5 million yards against 6.2 million yards.

Grey (Unbleached) Goods—Sendings dropped from 7 million yards in September to 6.7 million yards in October. Shipments to Egypt fell from 1.7 million yards to 454,000 yards and those to "Other Countries" from 1.6 million yards to just under 1 million yards. Burma took 4.7 million yards against million yards in September.

White (Bleached) Goods.—Shipments of this class of goods declined by 200,000 yards to 900,000 yards. Straits Settlements took 77,000 yards against 301,000 yards in September and "Other Countries" 337,000 yards against 488,000 yards. Sendings to Burma advanced from 281,000 yards in September to 469,000 yards in October

Coloured, Printed or Dyed Goods.—Exports under this category also dropped from 12.6 million yards in September to 10.7 million yards in October.

Shipments to Iraq fell from 565,000 yards to 241,000 yds

Shipments to Arabia fell from 847,000 yards to 320,000 yds

Shipments to Straits Settlements fell from 2,119,000 yards to 1,338,000 yds.

Shipments to Federated Malay States 707,000 yards to 349,000 yds.

Shipments to "Other Countries" fell from 905,000 yards to 518,000 yds.

Exports to Ceylon and Burma advanced by 400,000 yards each to 2.9 million yards and 3.3 million yards respectively.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd December	26,762
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	354,129
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	572,477
Decrease	218,348

EARLY HISTORY OF COTTON GROWING IN UGANDA

Mr. U. K. Oza has written the following article on the cotton industry in Uganda:—

The birth and development of the cotton industry in Uganda is a tale of enterprise and romance. Even before the establishment of the Protectorate cotton was known to the natives and grown in some parts, but the history of the cotton in this country does not begin until in 1903 Government imported half a ton seed of each of Abassi, Affiffi and Ashmouni type and distributed it to the peasants in accessible parts of the country for trial in 1904.

ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility is an important factor in the history of the development of all Central and Eastern African Countries. Upon the seasonal variation due to the sun's motion in Uganda is superimposed a lake climate creating a rain zone which covers a large portion of the territory and persists for practically the whole year. The country was covered with elephant grass, savannah and swamp. Sleeping sickness and malaria were widespread all over the land. The railway reached Kisumu as late as in 1902 and Uganda had to be reached by Lake steamers. There was no railway in the Protectorate as now known. All journeys had to be made along wide footpaths made and levelled by the Native Government of Uganda before the advent of the present Government. The existence road-system of the Protectorate owed its inception primarily to the necessary of facilitating the marketing of cotton crop and followed its cultivation instead of preceding it. There was no bridges. In addition to this, personal safety was not very well guaranteed. The Inspector-General of Uganda Armed Forces reported in 1906 that the Uganda Armed Constabulary were defective in training and organisation and that all ranks were for want of supervision and tuition deficient in even the simplest knowledge of their duties as a police and were without any organisation for the detection and prevention of crime or for bringing the criminal to justice.

Sir Harry Johnston was special Commissioner from 1899-1901. He noted that "thanks to the British Indian and German no important centre of European settlement is without its well-appointed stores". He also urged upon the Imperial Government the necessity of recognising that Uganda was a suitable sphere for the expansion of British Indian Commerce; enterprise and immigration. As a consequence of his representations, the retail trade, particularly that which was conducted with the native population, and the cotton industry and others having an agricultural basis, but requiring middlemen in their organisation fell preponderantly in Indian hands. On the opening of the Uganda Railway in 1902 there ensued a considerable influx of Indians whose commercial abilities enabled them in a very short time to capture the retail trade of the Protectorate.

ENTERPRISE

These enterprising people penetrated deep into the sawanah, the forest and the swamp, visiting the homesteads of the peasants irrespective of risks arising from disease, lack of police protection traces of cannibalism and the primitiveness of the country.

In 1904-1905 the enterprise of Indian itinerant buyers enabled Government to export 54 bales of 400 lbs of cotton lint Alongside with the Government an extensive distribution of cotton seed, 62 bags, was due to the efforts of Mr. K. Borup in 1903. This was amongs the Baganda In 1905-1906 the export rose to 241 bales, thanks to the co-operation of the native peasantry and the trading assiduity of the Indians. Seeing the success that had attended earlier distributions of seed, Government included the Basoga, Banyoro and Banyankole in the distribution in 1905. Mr Borup had since become the first manager of the Uganda Company and had followed up his efforts in the direction of developing the cultivation of cotton. These combined efforts resulted in increasing the export to 3,973 bales in 1907-1908.

TRANSPORT

Before the Uganda Railway was opened for traffic in 1902, the charge for transport of one ton by head porterage was £300 from Uganda to Mombasa. The local buying of cotton was done by itinerant Indian buyers, who transported seed cotton from outlying areas by human porterage. When open marketing centres came into existence, the Indian buyers established Dukas to which the native peasants brought their seed cotton and other agricultural produce and exchanges them for imported goods. Seed cotton was made over to the British East Africa Corporation for being dealt with by their Kisumu ginnery or was dealt with locally by hand gins. The transport of raw cotton to Kisumu was made by means of Indian-owned and native-manned dhows.

GINNING FACTORY

In 1909 the Uganda Company put up the first power-driven ginnery. This was followed by the ginneries of the British East African Corporation and Mr. Allidina Visram in Jinja and Kampala. The roads began to improve but as yet there was no other means of transport. Seed cotton was still taken to the ginneries in head loads. An attempt was made to eliminate the Indian buyer, but there was a strong agitation resulting in Dr. Hunter being deputed on their behalf. The agitation resulted in the establishment of cotton markets in which free trade prevailed and Indian buyers collected most of the raw cotton of the Protectorate. At the beginning of the great war there were 20 ginneries, the export of lint had risen in 1914-1915 to 32,535 bales, the industry had been firmly established, and the Busoga Railway which had been opened for traffic in 1912 connected the Victoria Nyanza with Lake Kioga. Another branch line connected Port Bell on the Victoria Nyanza with Kampala and served as an outlet for the cotton and other produce of the Buganda, Bunyoro and Ankole provinces. Most of the main arterial roads of the country had come into existence. Already the life of the Protectorate was being built round the corner stone of cotton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1937

Nayudu's Reply To Test Selectors

Old Veteran Still In "Good Form"

Scores 120 In Festival Match

Hazare Remains Unbeaten With 104 At Hindu Gymkhana

SCORES:—

Nayudu's Team (1st Innings)	.....	*223*
Deodhar's Team (1st Innings)	.....	*306*
Nayudu's Team (2nd Innings) for 9 wkts.	.....	*433*

Enthusiasm perhaps never witnessed before on a cricket field was seen on Monday morning, when Major C. K. Nayudu reached his century in the Festival cricket match being staged at the Hindu Gymkhana ground.

CROWDS LIONIZE NAYUDU

A number of flower sellers with a cute sense of trade demands paid for admittance and got to the crowded stands with loads of garlands. As Nayudu came in sight of his 100, these floral emblems of admiration were bought fast at fancy prizes. A boundary gave 'C. K.' his century. This was the signal for general turmoil as almost simultaneously there was a rush, from all sides, towards India's cricket idol and he had to countenance practically a smothering of flowers.

'C. K.' Filmed

The air was rent with bombs and crackers, and rounds of cheers continued for close on 10 minutes.

When the crowd was cleared a battery of cameras clicked. Before the game, the Sagar people had made an action picture of "C. K."

Fourteen minutes past the 200 Nayudu ended his career with a creditable 120. To make this he had taken 175 minutes. He had punished the bowling 20 times for fours. Nayudu had in this match amply proved that he was still full of cricket, and showed critics that at 42 he was better than India's best youngsters.

What Will C. C. Of India Say?

HIS PERFORMANCE PUT THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA IN A QUEER POSITION, AS HE PROVED THAT HE WAS IN VERY GOOD FORM AND WAS STILL INDIA'S FOREMOST CRICKETER.

His popularity with cricket fans is still unparalleled, and the tributes showered on him were all for class cricket.

THE NAYUDU-BHAGWANDAS PARTNERSHIP YIELDED 152 POINTS IN 136 MINUTES. THIS WAS VERY FAST GOING.

HAZARE'S GREAT INNINGS

Coming in No. 8 V. S. Hazare played a great innings and remained unbeaten with 104. This three-figure total had taken the Indore batsman 2 hours and 44 minutes, his principal strokes being 14 fours.

Roshan Lal, the young Punjab University 'Blue' also gave a good account of himself by contributing a valuable 42 to his side's total.

At the close of the play on Monday Nayudu's team had made 433 for which score 9 men had concluded their careers. Hazare and Godambe were not out with 104 and 22 respectively.

DETAILS OF GAME

Major C. K. Nayudu and Bhagwandas, who were batting on Sunday continued the innings of Nayudu's team, start being made at 11-10 a.m. before a huge and enthusiastic gathering. Habibullah and Bannerjee were entrusted with the attack

Bhagwandas was responsible for the first scoring stroke when he stylishly put Habibullah to leg for four. A fine glance through the slips gave Nayudu a single, which brought him to 10 behind his century mark. At 11-18 a.m. 150 was hoisted for Nayudu's men. This morning Nayudu was slightly slower than his companion at the other crease. This probably was due to the fact, that he was mostly up against Banerjee's attack, who, on Monday morning was getting plenty of speed behind his deliveries, and was keeping a perfect length the balls being dead on the wicket. He however, steered this bowler with a delightfully correct stroke through the slips to earn his 100 in exactly two hours.

PLAY SUSPENDED

Play had to be suspended when Nayudu got his century, as the pitch was rushed by admirers with garlands and Nayudu had to bow his neck to a load of flowers.

This great all-round tribute perhaps is one of the greatest a cricketer has received. Nayudu's century was a piece of fast cricket; his hundred had 18 fours and a five. One run off Banerjee from Nayudu gave his side 170. The rate of scoring was pleasing to everybody as the average was a run-a-minute. This was not being achieved with just some club hitting, but both men displayed a high technique in the welding of the willow.

CHANGE IN BOWLING

Shantilal Gandhi was the first change in the bowling on Monday. The score then stood at 174. Deodhar's move was fruitful for Bhagwandas was out for obstruction off his first ball. The leaving batsman had done well for his 46 He had given able co-operation to Nayudu leading to a third wicket stand of 152. Bhagwandas throughout his innings, had shown the followers of the game how to keep a perfectly straight bat. Restraint was his key word, though anything loose paid the penalty, (174—3—46)

Mushtaq Ali, who had been imported into the game on the third day, came in at the third fall to join his Guru and heralded his arrival with a powerful drive for four. Gandhi was the bowler punished.

Vinoo Mankad had been in the meanwhile brought on to bowl from the Islam Gymkhana end.

A hefty hit by Mushtaq Ali put the ball on the Club House terrace.

This six gave Nayudu's side 200.

Bannerjee relieved Gandhi when the new ball was handed to the attack. Something was expected with the polished missle being used. This almost came immediately for in Bannerjee's first over Habibullah held a fast flighting ball in the slips. This cost Mushtaq Ali his life, (203-4-14). J Naoomal filled the vacancy. Havewalla was now bowling vice Vinoo Mankad.

NAYUDU OUT.

At 214 Nayudu in hooking Banerjee kept the ball high and gave Vinoo Mankad a fairly difficult catch, which the Jamnagar man took correctly. A critic finds it difficult to describe Nayudu's innings of 120. All one could say was that he played as India's best cricketer should have. There was style, accuracy and grace in all he did. His powerful wrists are still as strong as ever and some of his big hits appeared perfectly effortless, (214-5-120)

Roshan Lal, the Punjab University Blue, joined Naoomal at the wickets after this fall. This young batsman got off the mark immediately and opened his account with 3 singles and a boundary. Havewalla claimed his victim when his appeal against Naoomal for l-b-w was upheld, (226-6-9)

V. S. Hazare was sent in to partner the Punjab player. The latter player was playing very confidently at Lunch and was not out at the break with 13 Hazare his partner had 14. The total at the interval was 246 for the loss of 6.

At 2-15 p.m. Hazare and Roshan Lal continued their innings after the lunch interval facing the bowling of Havewalla and Mohoni. The Punjab University player drove Havewalla for a four past mid-on and sent up 250 The batting pair was playing freely and runs were coming in at a good pace, 24 runs being added to the pre-lunch score in 16 minutes. The total now stood at 270

At 272 Gopaldas replaced Mo-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3.)

TAIRSEE THANKS PLAYERS AND PUBLIC

BOMBAY, Monday.

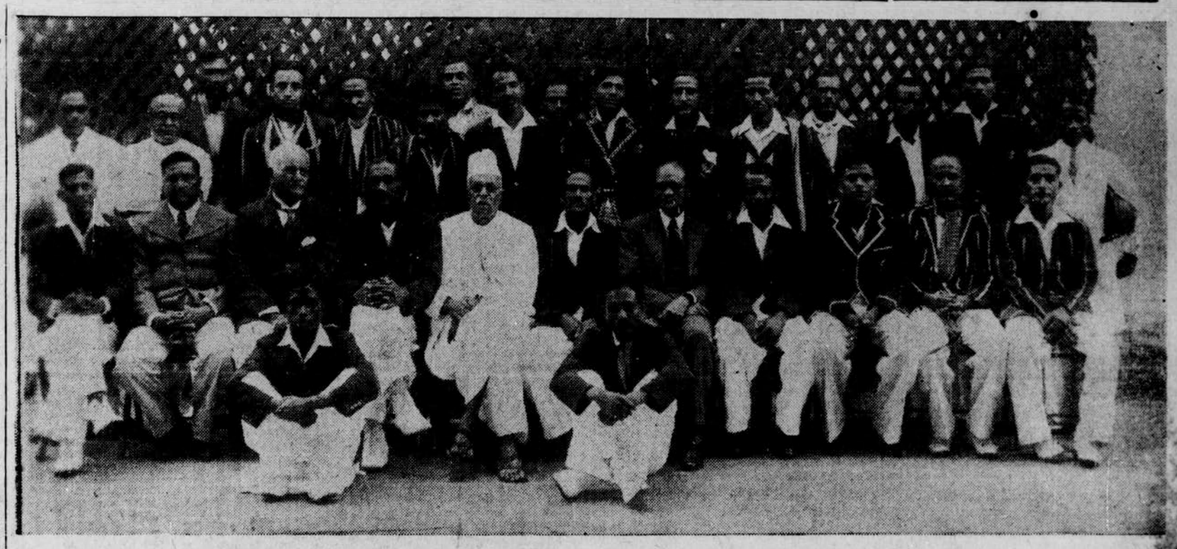
Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and the Hindu Representative Matches Executive Committee has issued the following statement:—

"I am more than grateful at the response the staging of our Festival Cricket Match has had and have to thank heartily all who have co-operated with us, the Cricketers who responded to our calls and came from long distances, to the Members of the Committee who had to work twenty-five hours a day and particularly the surging crowd who was put to great inconvenience in the sun, but their enthusiasm overcame the inconvenience they were put to.

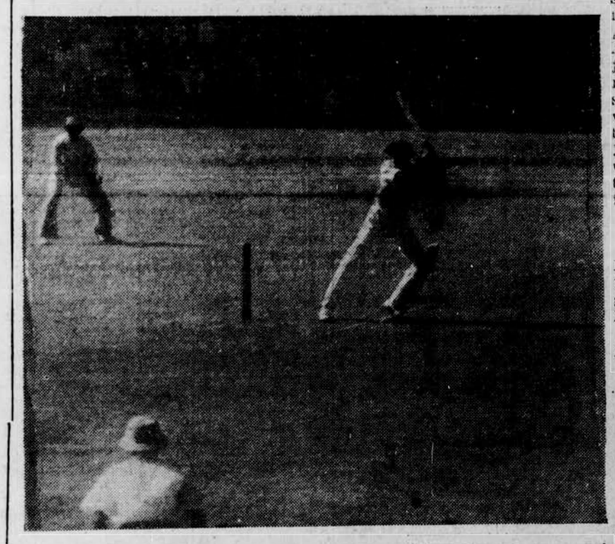
I have also to thank those who drove us to arrange this fixture

I have to apologize to those whom we had to turn away for want of accommodation and the only solution I can think of just at present is to have a Stadium of our own.

I have to thank the Police and the Government Officials who gave us all the facilities ungrudgingly and smilingly.



Mr. L. R. Tairsee (centre), President of the Hindu Gymkhana and the combined group of the carnival players taken at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday.



Nayudu Hits out a boundary.

Nayudu Hits His Century Stroke.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE ***"TERROR KEEP"***

NO TRACE OF FLACK ANYWHERE, WADE---GUESS WE'VE HEARD THE LAST OF HIM!
NOT FLACK! WE'LL HEAR PLENTY---HE'S PROBABLY PLANNING SOMETHING RIGHT NOW!
THERE'S SOMEONE I WANT YOU TO MEET, SHASTA--AN OLD FRIEND OF YOURS--- JUST STAY IN THIS ROOM AND HE'LL SHOW UP VERY SOON---
A FEW MINUTES LATER A STRANGE SIGHT MEETS HER EYES---
A MAN COMING UP THRU THE FIREPLACE--- WHO ARE YOU?
SURELY YOU REMEMBER ME, SHASTA--- WE'RE OLD PARTNERS IN CRIME--- --AND WE'RE GOING TO START ALL OVER AGAIN!
NO! NO, FLACK! I WON'T! I WON'T!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.